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SKETCH OF A JOURNEY,

&c. &c.

LOWER CANADA
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW YORK
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
CINCINNATI
HYGEIA
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
GULF of MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
of
AMERICA.

SKETCH
OF A JOURNEY

THROUGH

THE WESTERN STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,

FROM

NEW ORLEANS, BY THE MISSISSIPPI, OHIO, CITY OF CINCINNATI AND FALLS OF NIAGARA, TO NEW YORK, IN 1827.

BY W. BULLOCK, F.L.S. &c. &c.

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW AND FLOURISHING CITY OF

CINCINNATI,

BY MESSRS. B. DRAKE AND E. D. MANSFIELD.

AND,

A SELECTION FROM VARIOUS AUTHORS, ON THE PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE SETTLERS, IN THE FERTILE AND POPULOUS STATE OF OHIO,

CONTAINING

INFORMATION USEFUL TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTLING IN AMERICA.

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Where grand Ohio rolls his silver floods,
Through verdant fields, and darkly waving woods,
Beholding oft, in flowery verdure drest,
The green isle swelling from his placid breast;
Here where so late, the Indian's lone canoe,
Swift o'er the wave, in fearless triumph flew,
Behold the stately steam-borne vessel glide,
With eagle swiftness, o'er the yielding tide,
And where so late, its shelter, rude and low,
The wigwam rear'd, beneath the forest bough.
Lo! cities spring before the wondering eyes,
And domes of grandeur swell into the skies.

LONDON:
JOHN MILLER, 40, PALL MALL.

1827.

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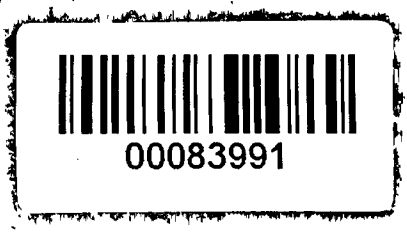

PREFACE.

It will be perceived that the account of Cincinnati, contained in this work, is written by Messrs. Drake and Mansfield, in 1827, and that they have used much of the information before published by Dr. Drake, in 1815, and whose anticipations in favour of the place were fully realized in the interim. The work is so accredited, as exhibiting the actual state of the place of which it treats, that the author of the present volume has purposely inserted it, instead of relying on his own observations merely, and which might be supposed to be influenced by the favourable impression that the place made upon him. Convinced of the accuracy of the account by Messrs. Drake and Mansfield, he lays it before the public, as likewise his purposed intention of forming a rural town in its immediate vicinity, with full confidence, that those persons who may choose to seek a cheap, agreeable, and healthful retreat in that part of the world, will not be disappointed.

The generalized plan of the United States of America, represents the relative situations of Cincinnati and Hygeia, and it will be found, on inspection, that they are placed in the very heart of the country, and possessing much greater advantages towards increasing prosperity, than is to be found in any other part of the country.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author was so pleased with the country in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati, and convinced of its eligibility, in every respect, for the residence of persons of limited property, that he purchased an extensive estate with a handsome house there, within a mile of the city, to which he is about to retire with his family. The spot is so beautiful and salubrious, and affords such facilities for the erection of pleasurable dwellings, with gardens to them, that, on his arrival in England, with a survey of the estate, he engaged Mr. John B. Papworth, the architect, to lay out the most beautiful part of it as a town of retirement, to be called Hygeia, as shown in the plan exhibited in the front of this volume. This will enable persons desirous of establishing themselves in this abundant and delightful country, to do so at a very moderate expense.

Mr. Bullock returns to this estate immediately, and application may be made to Mr. Papworth, 10, Caroline Street, Bedford Square, where the plan and model of the spot may be seen.

JOURNEY

FROM

NEW ORLEANS TO NEW YORK, BY THE MISSISSIPPI, OHIO, FALLS OF NIAGARA, &c.

On my return from Mexico to England, in the spring of the present year, I was induced, by the representation of an American friend, to pass through the United States by way of New Orleans, up the Mississippi and Ohio, by lake Erie, the falls of Niagara, the Erie canal, and Hudson river, to New York, as by this route the tedious sea voyage would be much shortened, with the advantage of affording me the view of a large and interesting portion of North America, without losing time, or adding much to the expense; nearly the whole journey being now performed by commodious steam and tow-boats on the rivers, lakes, and canals in the interior of the states.

We sailed from Vera Cruz on the 20th of March, in the small American schooner General Warren; our little cabin contained a motley groupe of eighteen persons, natives of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and North America—myself and wife being the only natives of England. The morning after we sailed, we had the misfortune to find that one of our party, a Spanish merchant, who came on board unwell, had brought among us that terrible malady, the black vomitta, so fatal to strangers in this part of the world. We were without medical assistance, and the sufferings of the unfortunate man were dreadful; to add to our distress, the weather, which was unfavourable on our first sailing, had settled into one of those gales so well known in the Gulf of Mexico by the name of *Northers*, so that we were compelled to confine ourselves to the cabin with the invalid. On the sixth day from our leaving land he expired, and was committed to the deep.

On the following morning we made land, and in the evening entered one of the mouths of the Mississippi, about

100 miles below New Orleans. The wind being adverse, we cast anchor on those muddy banks covered with reeds, which here commence the great swamp, or wilderness, that composes this part of the United States, and which, though extremely fertile, and under a fine climate, is a most dangerous district for the residence of strangers, at the close of the summer, and during the autumn, the miasma, or insalubrity of the air at those periods, generating a disease, similar to that so prevalent, and so fatal at Vera Cruz. The next morning a fine steam tow-boat of 300 tons, that we had passed the evening before, outside the bar, whilst taking out the cargo of a stranded vessel, came up, and took us, and another schooner in tow, and proceeded up the river against wind and current to New Orleans, where we arrived the following morning.

The woody flats that confined, or rather marked, the river on both sides, as far as the eye could trace, were overgrown with reeds, and other aquatic plants, which appeared springing up amidst millions of whole trees, with their roots and branches, which had been brought down with the floods, from the sides of the rivers of the interior, 1000 miles above, and deposited here, on the shallow mud-banks. In some instances young trees were springing from these old trunks, and thus, with the alluvial deposit surrounding them, were increasing the territory of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico.

As we advanced farther up the river, we observed places where some of the choicest of these dead trees had been pulled on shore, and negroes were employed in splitting them for firewood, or sawing them into boards. The recollection of the sufferings of the poor in many parts of Europe, from the want of fuel, cannot but excite regret, at the sight of such abundance of timber, wasting here in decay. For many miles the ground does not admit of cultivation or settlement, but, travelling onward, about noon we observed trees which began to increase in size, and to assume the appearance of low woods, which, however, seemed to spring from the water; not a spot of dry land being visible across these vast marshes, even from the lofty and ample deck of the steam-boat.

About twelve leagues above the entrance from the sea, we came in sight of Fort Jackson, now erecting on the left side of the river, on the first solid ground we had yet observed; and on the other side Fort Philip, on which the American flag was flying.

The ground from hence began to improve; we passed several houses, and, as we came opposite the site of the battle in which

the British army was defeated by General Jackson, during the late war, the banks of the river assumed the appearance of the neighbourhood of a populous city. We now passed numerous good houses, each with a large verandah and garden; and a nunnery, in which several of the ladies in their habits were distinctly visible. A few minutes brought us in sight of the city of New Orleans, where the river was crowded with commercial vessels from all nations, the majority of which, however, were from England. We immediately landed, and found ourselves in the midst of a well built street, nearly choked up with bales of cotton. Here were handsome shops, filled with well dressed people, in the European costumes, the ladies in the fashions of London and Paris. The English language being generally spoken, produced that unexpected delight, which could only be felt by Britons, who, like ourselves, had been long absent from our native land, and residents of such a country as Mexico. We had an introduction to a respectable boarding-house, kept by an English lady, whose politeness and attention shortly made us feel ourselves at home. We remained a week in this commercial city, and saw whatever was deemed worth seeing; but, as the city has been so well described by the Rev. Timothy Flint, in his "Recollections of the Last Ten Years spent in the Valley of the Mississippi,' lately published, I shall gratify the English reader by giving that gentleman's account in his own words.

"One hundred miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, and something more than a thousand from the mouth of the Ohio, just below a sharp point of the river, is situated on its east bank, the city of New Orleans, the great commercial capital of the Mississippi valley. The position for a commercial city is unrivalled, I believe, by any one in the world. At a proper distance from the Gulf of Mexico—on the banks of a stream which may be said almost to water a world—but a little distance from Lake Ponchartrain, and connected with it by a navigable canal—the immense alluvion contiguous to it—penetrated in all directions either by *bayous* formed by nature, or canals which cost little more trouble in the making than ditches—steam-boats visiting it from fifty different shores—possessing the immediate agriculture of its own state, the richest in America, and as rich as any in the world, with the continually increasing agriculture of the upper country, its position far surpasses that of New York itself.

It has one dreary drawback—the insalubrity of its situation. Could the immense swamps between it and the bluffs be drained, and the improvements commenced in the city be completed; in short, could its atmosphere ever become a dry one, it would soon leave the greatest cities of the Union behind.

Great efforts are making towards this result. Unhappily, when the dog star rises upon its sky, the yellow fever is but too sure to come in its train. Notwithstanding the annual, or at least the biennial visits of this pestilence; although its besom sweeps off multitudes of unacclimated poor, and compels the rich to fly; notwithstanding the terror, that is every where associated with the name of the city, it is rapidly advancing in population. When I visit the city, after the absence of a season, I discover an obvious change. New buildings have sprung up, and new improvements are going on. Its regular winter population, between forty and fifty thousand inhabitants, is five times the amount which it had when it came under the American government. The external form of the city on the river side is graduated in some measure to the curve of the river. The street that passes along the leveé, and conforms to the course of the river, is called Leveé-street, and is the one in which the greatest and most active business of the city is transacted. The upper part of the city is principally built and inhabited by Americans, and is called the 'Fauxbourg St. Mary.' The greater number of the houses in this fauxbourg are of brick, and built in the American style. In this quarter are the Presbyterian church and the new theatre. The ancient part of the city, as you pass down Leveé-street towards the Cathedral, has in one of the clear, bright January mornings, that are so common at that season, an imposing and brilliant aspect. There is something fantastic and unique in the appearance, I am told, far more resembling European cities, than any other in the United States. The houses are stuccoed externally, and this stucco is white or yellow, and strikes the eye more pleasantly than the dull and sombre red of brick. There can be no question, but the American mode of building is at once more commodious, and more solid and durable, than the French and Spanish; but I think the latter have the preference in the general effect upon the eye. Young as the city is, the effect of this humid climate, operating upon the mouldering materials, of which the buildings

are composed, has already given it the aspect of age, and to the eye, it would seem the most ancient city in the United States. The streets are broad, and the plan of the city is perfectly rectangular and uniform. There are in the limits of the city three malls, or parade grounds, of no great extent, and not yet sufficiently shaded, though young trees are growing in them. They serve as parade grounds, and in the winter have a beautiful carpet of clover, of a most brilliant green. Royal and Charter streets are the most fashionable and splendid in the city. The parade ground, near the basin, which is a harbour, dug out to receive the lake vessels, is the most beautiful of the parades."

"In respect to the manners of the people, those of the French citizens partake of their general national character. They have here their characteristic politeness and urbanity; and it may be remarked, that ladies of the highest standing will show courtesies that would not comport with the ideas of dignity entertained by the ladies at the North. In their convivial meetings there is apparently a great deal of cheerful familiarity, tempered, however, with the most scrupulous observances, and the most punctilious decorum. They are the same gay, dancing, spectacle-loving race, that they are every where else. It is well known that the Catholic religion does not forbid amusements on the Sabbath. They fortify themselves in defending the custom of going to balls and the theatre on the Sabbath, by arguing that religion ought to inspire cheerfulness, and that cheerfulness is associated with religion."

"The Americans come hither from all the states. Their object is to accumulate wealth, and spend it somewhere else. But death—which they are very little disposed to take into the account—often brings them up before their scheme is accomplished. They have, as might be expected of an assemblage from different regions, mutual jealousies, and mutual dispositions to figure in each other's eyes; of course the New Orleans people are gay, gaudy in their dress, houses, furniture, and equipage, and rather fine than in the best taste.

There are sometimes fifty steam-boats lying in the harbour. A clergyman from the North made with me the best enumeration that we could, and we calculated that there were

from twelve to fifteen hundred flat boats lying along the river. They would average from forty to sixty tons burden. The number of vessels in the harbour from autumn to spring is very great. More cotton is shipped from this port than from any other in America, or perhaps in the world. I could never have formed a conception of the amount in any other way, than by seeing the immense piles of it that fill the streets, as the crop is coming in. It is well known that the amount of sugar raised and shipped here is great, and increasing. The produce from the upper country has no limits to the extent of which it is capable; and the commerce of this important city goes on steadily increasing.

This city exhibits the greatest variety of costume, and foreigners; French, Spanish, Portuguese, Irish in shoals; in short, samples of the common people of all the European nations, Creoles, all the intermixtures of Negro and Indian blood, the moody and ruminating Indians, the inhabitants of the Spanish provinces, and a goodly woof to this warp, of boatmen, 'half horse and half alligator;' and more languages are spoken here than in any other town in America. There is a sample, in short, of every thing. In March the town is most filled; the market shows to the greatest advantage; the citizens boast of it, and are impressed with the opinion that it far surpasses any other. In effect this is the point of union between the North and the South. The productions of all climes find their way hither, and for fruits and vegetables, it appears to me to be unrivalled. In a pleasant March forenoon, you see, perhaps, half the city here. The crowd covers half a mile in extent. The negroes, mulattoes, French, Spanish, Germans, are all crying their several articles in their several tongues. They have a wonderful faculty of twanging the sound through their noses, as shrill as the notes of a trumpet. In the midst of this Babel trumpeting, 'un picalion, un picalion,' is the most distinguishable tune."

"The communications from this city with the interior, are easy, pleasant, and rapid, by the steam-boats. More than a hundred are now on these waters. Some of them, for size, accommodation, and splendour, exceed any that I have seen on the Atlantic waters. The Washington, Feliciana, Providence, Natchez, and various others, are beautiful and commodious boats. The fare is sumptuous, and passages are comparatively cheap. I have also uniformly found the pas-

sengers obliging and friendly. Manners are not so distant or stately as at the North; and it is much easier to become acquainted with your fellow passengers. A trip up the Mississippi at the proper season of the year is delightful."

The vicinity of New Orleans is not interesting, and the roads and drives but few, owing to the swamp in which it is placed. We went in a carriage to lake Ponchartrain, about three miles distant, where we procured a few interesting fresh-water shells; but, in general, the subjects of natural history, which I had lately seen, had not much novelty to recommend them.

I must not omit stating, that, in one of my rambles, in a small street, near the steam-boat landing, I saw on a sign, in large letters, "Big Bone Museum." This excited my curiosity, and I expected to see mammoth-bones, as the banks, past which the water of this river rolls, had produced a great number of those surprising remains. I therefore entered, and was indeed astonished at the sight, not of the remains of a mammoth, but what are believed to be those of a stupendous crocodile, and which, indeed, are likely to prove so, intimating the former existence of a lizard, at least 150 feet long; for I measured the right side of the under jaw, which I found to be 21 feet along the curve, and 4 feet 6 inches wide; the others consisted of numerous vertebræ, ribs, femoral bones, and toes, all corresponding in size to the jaw; there were also some teeth, these, however, were not of proportionate magnitude; but the person who found them (W. S. Schofield), assured me that he had also discovered another tooth, similar to the rest, but considerably larger, which had been clandestinely taken from his exhibition-room. These remains were discovered, a short time since, in the swamp near Fort Philip, and the other parts of the mighty skeleton, are, it is said, in the same part of the swamp.

On my hinting the probability that these bones might have belonged to a species of whale, Mr. S. gave me such reasons, on the authority of an intelligent zoologist, and comparative anatomist, who was preparing to give the world a description of them, as convinced me, that my conjecture was without foundation. I offered a considerable sum for these immense remains, but the proprietor refused to part with them, assuring me that it was his intention to procure the remainder of them, and then take them to Europe.

On the 3rd of April we left New Orleans, in the beautiful

steam-boat George Washington, of 375 tons, built at Cincinnati, and certainly the finest fresh-water vessel I had seen. River boats, like these, possess the advantage of not having to contend with the ocean storms, as ours have, and are therefore built in a different manner, having three decks or stories above water. The accommodations are much larger, and farther removed from the noise, heat, and motion of the machinery; wood being the only fuel made use of, they are consequently not incommoded by the effects of the dense smoke, so annoying in some of our steam vessels. The accommodations are excellent, and the cabins furnished in the most superb manner. None of the sleeping rooms have more than two beds. The principal are on the upper story, and a gallery and verandah extends entirely round the vessel, affording ample space for exercise, sheltered from sun and rain, and commanding, from its height, a fine view of the surrounding scenery, without being incommoded by the noise of the crew passing overhead. The meals furnished in these vessels are excellent, and served in a superior style. The ladies have a separate cabin, with female attendants, and laundresses; there are, also, a circulating library, a smoking and drinking room for the gentlemen, with numerous offices for servants, &c. &c. They generally stop twice a day to take in wood for the engine, when fresh milk and other necessaries are procured, and the passengers may land for a short time. The voyage before the introduction of steam, was attended with much risk and labour, and occupied ninety days, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, for small vessels; the same voyage (1600 miles) is now performed, with the greatest ease and safety, in eleven or twelve days, against the stream, and the descent between the above places is done in seven days; each vessel taking several hundred passengers, besides her cargo of merchandise. The rate of travelling is extremely moderate in proportion to the advantages of the accommodation. We paid about 8*l.* each from New Orleans to Louisville (1500 miles), which includes every expense of living, servants, &c. In ascending this magnificent river, the Mississippi, of which the Ohio may be considered a continuation, is navigable for the largest vessels, at high water, from the Gulf of Mexico to Pittsburgh (2212 miles). The traveller is now enabled, without the least danger or fatigue, to traverse the otherwise almost impassable and trackless wilderness, and wilds, that bound the western states of America, and this, without leaving his com-

fortable apartment, from the windows of which he can enjoy the constantly varying scenery, so new to European travellers.

On leaving New Orleans, in ascending the river, the country, still the same continuous flat, is enriched and enlivened by a succession of pretty houses and plantations, with each a small negro town near them, as well as the sugar-houses, gardens, and summer-houses, which give the idea of wealth and industry. For sixty miles the banks present the appearance of one continued village, skirted with plantations of cotton, sugar-cane, and rice, for about two miles from the river, bounded in the rear, by the uncultivated swamps and woods. The boat proceeds continually near the shore on one side or the other, and attracts the inhabitants to the front of their neat houses, placed amidst orange groves, and shaded with vines and beautiful evergreens. I was surprised to see the swarms of children of all colours that issued from these abodes. In infancy, the progeny of the slave, and that of his master, seem to know no distinction; they mix in their sports, and appear as fond of each other, as the brothers and sisters of one family; but in activity, life, joy, and animal spirits, the little negro, unconscious of his future situation, seems to me to enjoy more pleasure in this period of his existence, than his pale companions. The sultry climate of Louisiana, perhaps, is more congenial to the African constitution, than to that of the European.

The next morning we arrived at Baton Rouge, 127 miles on our journey; a pretty little town, on the east side, and the first rising ground we had seen, being delightfully situated on a gradual acclivity, from which, is a fine view of the surrounding flats. The fine barracks close to it, contain a few companies of troops. We here stopped to take in some ladies, who continued with us to the end of the voyage. To this place the leveé, or artificial banks, are continued on both sides of the river from New Orleans, without which the land would be continually overflowed. From this to Natches (232 miles), the country is not interesting, consisting principally of dense forest and wilderness, impenetrable to the eye, diversified, however, by the various water fowl which the passing vessels disturb, in their otherwise solitary haunts, and by the number of black and gray squirrels leaping from branch to branch in the trees. The great blue kingfisher, which is common here, is so tame, as scarcely to move, as the boat passes;

and we frequently saw, and passed close to large alligators, which generally appeared to be asleep, stretched on the half-floating logs. Several were fired at from the vessel, but none procured. One pair that I saw together, must have been each upwards of twelve feet long.

Natches is a pleasantly situated town, on rather a steep hill, about half a mile from the landing place, where are many stores and public houses. The boat remained here an hour, and we ascended to the upper town, a considerable place, with a town-house, and several good streets and well-furnished shops, in which we purchased some books. This place exports much cotton, and the planters are said to be rich. It commands a fine prospect over the river and surrounding country. It has been tried as a summer residence by some of the inhabitants of New Orleans, but the scourges of this part of America (fever and ague) extend their ravages for more than 1000 miles higher up. A partial elevation of ground, in an unhealthy district, has been proved to be more pernicious, than even the level itself. From hence, to the junction of the Ohio, there is little to interest the stranger, excepting the diversity of wood and water. The ground rises in some places, though with little variety, till you pass the junction of the Ohio, 1253 miles from the sea. Shortly after entering the Ohio, the country begins to improve; you perceive the ground beginning to rise in the distance, and the bank occasionally to rear into small hills, which show their strata of stone, and rise into bluffs, projecting into the bends of the river, shutting it in, so as to produce the effect of sailing on a succession of the finest lakes, through magnificent woods, which momentarily changed their form, from the rapid motion of our boat. It was now full moon, and these scenes viewed during the clear nights, were indescribably beautiful. The tenth day brought us to the flourishing commercial town of Louisville, in Kentucky, 1542 miles from the sea, considered as second only to Cincinnati, in the western states. It is situated in the commencement of the healthy district, but was lately visited by sickness, but not to the degree experienced lower down. The streets are spacious and regular, the houses mostly of brick, and the shops and stores large, and well filled with merchandise. The falls of the Ohio, which are at this place, excepting at high water, prevent large vessels from passing up; we therefore left the Washington, and embarked in a smaller vessel, above the falls. On our road up from Shipping-

port, at the foot of the falls, we had an opportunity of examining the fine canal and locks, now constructing at great expense, to enable vessels of all dimensions to navigate the river at all seasons. It is a great work, and calculated to be of considerable advantage to this country. We took a hackney coach, of which there were several in the streets, and proceeded to view the town, which is much more extensive than it appears. We visited the museum, an appendage to almost every American town. Among the fossil remains, therein, I observed the perfect skull and horns of a species of elk, which was new to me. The firing of the boat's gun, the constant signal for passengers to come on board, obliged us to shorten our survey, and in a few minutes we were again proceeding up the Ohio in a steam-boat, with most of our late companions, and many additional passengers. I must here observe, that the society in the steam-boats is generally very pleasant, consisting of well informed, intelligent people, attentive and obliging to strangers, readily pointing out to their notice every thing worthy of observation, or that can contribute to raise their opinionof the country and its constitution, of which they are, with good reason, proud. They universally complain of the injustice done them by English writers, who, they say, seem to have come among them only to misrepresent what little they have seen of the country, and that, perhaps, like myself, from the deck of a steam-boat.

On leaving Louisville, the magnificence of the American rivers and scenery seemed to commence. In no part of the world, that I have seen, are these surpassed in grandeur, or variety, every mile affording a perpetual change. The trees attain here an altitude, and size, unknown in Europe, and their diversity of form and colour, formed a contrast with the monotonous green of the wilderness below. Among the snow-like blossom of the dog-wood, and bright scarlet of the red-bud, which were conspicuous in the woods that now covered the sloping banks of the river, the openings between, at intervals, exhibited rich pasture lands, with comfortable farm-houses, surrounded with gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and convinced the traveller, that he had left the regions of swamps and marshes, fevers and agues, and arrived at those of hill and dale, pasturage and health. We now saw greater numbers of land and water fowl. The beautiful little summer duck was plentiful—we shot several; and the black vulture was occasionally seen. In our passage up the river we had

not unfrequently seen alligators, but now they entirely disappeared. We now found the cottages comfortably furnished, and surrounded by small gardens; the inhabitants possess numerous hogs and cattle. We passed several respectable dwellings, with luxuriant orchards and vineyards, that announced our approach to a more cultivated and richer population than we had before seen.

When within a mile of Cincinnati, the elegant house and extensive estate, called Elmwood, the residence of Thomas D. Carneal, Esq. was pointed out to me, by a gentleman of the country, as one of the finest residences in that part of America. Passing the powder-works, and the bridge over the Deer creek, a few minutes brought us opposite the city, where we saw the glass-houses, paper-mills, foundries, and other demonstrations of a flourishing, and rising commercial and manufacturing city. It was Easter Sunday, and the landing was crowded with respectable, well-dressed people. We had only a minute to view the front of this part of the city, with the steamboat landing, and the villages of Newport and Cavington on the opposite side, before we were landed, and introduced to Col. Mack, proprietor of the principal hotel; an establishment of order, regularity, and comfort, that would do credit to any city of Europe. The number and respectability of its guests, proved at once, the estimation in which it was held in the country. The dinner-bell summoned us at two o'clock, and we found an assemblage of about seventy ladies and gentlemen; the former at the head of the table, with Mrs. Mack, while the colonel was on his feet, attending to the wants of his guests, and seeing that the waiters were attending to their duty. The dinner was such, that an epicure, from whatever part of the world he might have arrived, would have had little cause to complain, as in no part of my travels have I seen a table spread with more profusion, or better served; the only occasion of complaint with an Englishman would arise from the want of warm plates, and a little more time to have enjoyed the repast, twenty minutes only being allowed by the industrious habits of this part of America, for their principal meal. Little wine is used at the dinner-table; the guests, being principally merchants, who prefer this mode of living, to housekeeping, return immediately to their stores, or counting-houses, with a better relish for business than is usually found after the enjoyment of the bottle. I should have stated, that, before dinner, we underwent the un-

deviating ceremony of introduction to the principal guests, who were assembled in the drawing-room. In no part of the old Continent that I have visited, are strangers treated with more attention, politeness, and respect, than in Cincinnati; and where, indeed, can an Englishman forget that he is not at home, except in the United States? In most other regions, he must forego many early habits, prejudices, and propensities, and accommodate himself to others, perhaps, diametrically opposite; he must disguise or conceal his religious or political opinions; must forget his native language, and acquire fluency in another, before he can make even his wants known, or his wishes understood; but here the same language and fashion, as in his own, prevail in every state; indeed it is necessary for him to declare himself a foreigner, to be known as such; and I have always found this declaration a passport to increased attention and kindness, for every man in this land of freedom enjoys his opinions unmolested. Not having the slightest intention of stopping at any town on my way to New York, I was without any introductions; but this deficiency, by no means prevented my receiving the usual benefit of the hospitality of the inhabitants, which was such, as to induce us, at first, to remain a few days, and ultimately, probably, to end our lives with them.

My first ramble on the morning after my arrival was to the market, at an early hour, where a novel and interesting sight presented itself. Several hundred waggons, tilted with white canvass, and each drawn by three or four horses, with a pole, in a similar manner to our coaches, were backed against the pavement, or footway, of the market-place, the tailboard, or flap of the waggon, turned down, so as to form a kind of counter, and convert the body of the carriage into a portable shop, in which were seated the owners, amidst the displayed produce of their farms; the whole having something of the appearance of an extensive encampment, arranged in perfect order. It was the first time I had seen an American market, and if I was surprised at the arrangement, I was much more so, at the prices of the articles, as well as at their superior quality. For a hind quarter of mutton, thirteen-pence was demanded; a turkey, that would have borne a comparison with the best Christmas bird from Norfolk, the same price; fowls, three-pence to four-pence each; a fine roasting pig, ready for the spit, one shilling and three-pence; beef, three-halfpence per pound; pork, one penny per pound; butter,

cheese, Indian corn, wheaten flour, and every other article in the same proportion.

The fish market was equally good and reasonable; and the vegetables as excellent as the season would allow; the asparagus in particular, superior in goodness and size to that exposed at Covent Garden, and at less than one-fourth of its price.

It was not the season for fruits, but, from the best information I could obtain, they were on a par with the other productions of the country. Melons, grapes, peaches, and apples, are said to be equal to those of any part of the states, and are sold also at a proportionate price. Dried fruits of various sorts were plentiful, as well as apples, and chesnuts of last year: taking the market altogether, I know of none equal to it; yet, this was considered to be the dearest period of the year; game and venison were not to be had.

In the afternoon I accompanied some gentlemen to view the environs. We descended the Ohio, in a small wherry, about half a mile below the city, and landed on the Kentucky side, at the foot of one of those hills, that together form a sort of amphitheatre, in which Cincinnati stands. From the side of this hill, a complete view of the whole neighbourhood is obtained. The town, with its domes, churches, and public buildings, lay at our feet. The extended prospect reminded us strongly of the view from Richmond Hill; the same delightful variety of hill and dale, enriched by the windings of the tranquil Ohio, with its various vessels for pleasure and commerce. Its gently swelling hills, however, are covered with wood and forests, which have no equal in Europe; even the charms of art and refinement are not wanting to complete the scene, as the elegant white villas of many of the more opulent inhabitants, already make their appearance in the most romantic situations in the vicinity.

Every hour spent in this place, every adjacent excursion, every comparison made between its site, and all others that I was acquainted with, served more strongly to convince me, that, for the industrious peasant, artizan, manufacturer, or other person, with a small income, arising from capital, no situation I had seen, embraced so many advantages for a place of residence, as this rising and prosperous little city; which, springing from the wilderness, has attained its present state of opulence and distinction within a few years, through the commercial spirit and industry of its inhabitants, aided by the

advantages of its local situation, and the introduction of steam power. To these may be added, its extremely healthy site, and salubrity of climate (not an instance of fever, or ague, being there known); the richness of its soil, the overflowing plenty, and unparalleled cheapness of the necessaries, as well as the luxuries of life; the industry, the kindness and urbanity of its inhabitants to strangers; the benefits derived from its public institutions, and the excellent society it affords, from the liberty and freedom of opinion being enjoyed under its mild government; from the employment given to industry and labour; and from the interest derived from capital, which is here increased to treble what it is in Europe, whilst the expense of living is not one-third of what it is there, and taxes are scarcely felt. All these advantages considered, I know of no place that bears comparison with Cincinnati. Impressed by so many inviting circumstances, all conspiring to the favourite object of my pursuit, I determined to collect my family together, and make this rising city my permanent abode.

A few days afterwards we were invited to spend a day at Elmwood, the house of Thomas D. Carneal, Esq., a member of the Kentucky legislature, whose residence I mentioned, on our arrival at Cincinnati. The estate, or farm, as it is here called, consists of about 1000 acres, part of which is as fine arable land as ever was ploughed, and part rich pasture land. It commences nearly opposite the town, on the Kentucky side, stretches about two miles and a half along the banks of the Ohio, and is about eight miles in circumference. It is scarcely possible to find a more beautiful, fertile, or healthy spot. A ride round its boundaries, embraces every variety of landscape. Its general feature is level, gently rising from the river into undulatory hill and valley, resembling the finest part of the county of Devon, excepting, that the portion farthest from the river is clothed with woods, to which, from the size of the trees, their beauty, and variety, nothing in Europe can compare. The prospect from the hill and house, over this part of the valley of Ohio, the noble river winding through it, enlivened by the passing steam-boats, with colours waving, and signal guns echoing from the surrounding hills; its floating arks, laden with stores for the settlers on the shores, besides the sailing and fishing boats; on one side of the river, the beautiful rising city, with domes, pinnacles, public buildings and manufactories, and on the other bank, the villages of Newport and Cavington; together form

such a view, as would require a much abler pen than mine to do justice to.

Mr. Carneal, who is a considerable landholder, selected this desirable spot for his abode, and, at considerable expense, about six years since, erected the elegant mansion he now resides in. It is considered the completest residence in the country, and built of stone and brick, after his own designs, with three handsome fronts. The lofty apartments, which it contains, in point of beauty or convenience, are surpassed by few, even in the Atlantic cities, as no expense was spared for its completion. It is surrounded by every requisite for a gentleman's country-house, domestics' houses, barns, stables, coach-house, ice-house, dairy, &c. &c.

I have not, since I left England, seen a house so completely furnished with all the elegancies and refinements of society, nor a more hospitable and abundant board, which is wholly supplied from his own grounds. Better beef and mutton could not be desired. Game is so plentiful, that it is easily and abundantly procured within half a mile of the house. Fish of the finest kinds, in great variety, are taken in the Ohio, within a still shorter distance, and kept alive in pens on the banks, and a well-stored kitchen-garden, orchard, and vineyard, of twenty-five acres, planted with all the best vegetables, and fruit of the United States, contribute to the general stock; in short, every necessary and luxury of life, excepting tea and coffee, is produced on the estate. The house is situated on a gentle acclivity, about 150 yards from the river, with beautiful pleasure grounds in front, laid out with taste, and decorated with varieties of magnificent plants, and flowers, to which we are yet strangers; it commands a full view of the river, and all that passes on it. A more desirable spot for a family residence, perhaps, is scarcely to be found. The great variety of beautiful birds that are found here, much enliven the scene. The first night I passed in this elegant retreat, the mocking-bird, with its lucid, ever-varying notes, continuing until dawn, kept me awake for some time with its melody; and in the morning, ere sunrise, the red-bird, or Virginian nightingale, was chanting his morning hymn, close to my bed-room window. It continued so long, that I suspected, what proved to be the case, its nest and young were concealed in the honeysuckle on which he was singing. Another variety of honeysuckle in front of the house, within ten feet of the door, was the constant resort of the ruby-

throated humming birds, one of the smallest of that diminutive family, whose various evolutions, performed with the quickness of light, the eye finds it difficult to follow. The beautiful blue jay is so common, as to be troublesome. The orange and black oriole, that makes the remarkable pendant nest, is here by no means scarce; its note is charming. Several varieties of woodpecker are seen close to the house, and wild ducks were hourly on the horse-pond, whilst the farm-yard abounds with *wild* pigeon, as tame as our domestic ones; and the quail, nearly as large as our partridge, swarmed in the gardens, orchards, and pleasure grounds. The children of the family had their pet tame deer; and a pair of the gigantic elk, or wappetti (nearly the size of horses), ranged through the meadows, and returned to the house, at milking-hours, with the cows. A few weeks before, Mr. Carneal had parted with a pair of American buffaloes, or Bonassus, which he had kept for some time, for the purpose of improving his breed of draft cattle.

Shortly after my return from Elmwood, I was informed that Mr. Carneal was on the point of changing his residence, and that the whole would be sold. I could not resist the temptation of knowing the price, and, after a few days' consideration, I became the purchaser.

I now went to reside as a visitor with Mr. C., and remained a fortnight in examining the property, and every day became more satisfied with my acquisition. I found on it, every requisite for building; the finest timber, abundance of stone and lime, with gravel, sand, clay, &c. It appeared to me, that a finer site for building a small town of retirement, in the vicinity of a populous manufacturing city, could scarcely exist. I made a little model of the land, and determined to have it laid out to the best possible advantage, with professional assistance, on my arrival in England, and prepared to return home to collect my family, and those of my friends, whose limited incomes made such a removal as I contemplated convenient, and, on June 2, took my departure in a stage, that had just commenced running on a new road to Sandusky, on Lake Erie. The distance is 200 miles; but in consequence of the rain, which had been considerable, the road naturally bad and new, was worse than usual, and it took us four days to perform it. This was the only part of the journey through America (2400 miles) that we travelled by land. We passed, in many places, through fine cul-

tivated lands, with neat little towns and villages; but the greater part lay through a new country of dense forest, where the axe had scarcely cleared a sufficient passage for the coach. At one place, where we were to spend the night, the establishment was only three weeks old; in that time, the family, who had come some distance, had erected three log-houses, and placed their furniture and effects therein; yet, our entertainment was by no means bad. The poor hostess, who never had so much company under her roof, did all in her power to make us comfortable; and our party, which consisted of eight persons, three of whom were ladies, were in perfect good humour, notwithstanding their new situation. When we arrived at the latter end of our journey, we saw some fine lands destitute of woods, but interspersed with small clumps, resembling those in some of the parks of our nobility; they were the reserved possessions of the Indians, when they sold the adjoining country to the commissioners of the United States. We wished to have entered some of their houses, which were well built, with sash windows and shingle roofs, but were told, that in general they avoided receiving the visits of white strangers. Many of them were wealthy, as appeared from their fine cultivated fields, and large herds of cattle and horses. Near one village, we met a young Indian driving a handsome waggon, drawn by four remarkably fine oxen, which would have done credit to any English gentleman; the youth was well dressed, and passed our carriage with a look that sufficiently marked his consequence. In the course of the day we saw near the road several wild turkeys, whose splendid plumage, glittering in the sun, far excelled in appearance those of the domestic ones. We also conversed with several Indians, some of whom were on horseback, armed with rifles; they were civil, and seemed pleased at the notice we took of them. A squaw, with her son behind her, accompanied us some miles. Her dress was a loose blue cloth coat, with scarlet pantaloons, black beaver hat and feathers, and her face was painted bright red. We arrived at Sandusky in the evening, and found a steam-boat just starting for Buffalo; but being told another would arrive, during the night, we preferred waiting for it, and were disappointed, as it passed by, without entering the harbour; and as no other was expected for some days, we took our passage on the following evening, in a sailing schooner, which brought us in three days to Buffalo, a distance we should have performed in

the steamer, in one. Nothing can exceed the pleasure, to those fond of aquatic excursions, of such a voyage along the shores of Erie, a fresh water lake, of 330 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. This lake forms part of the line of separation between the United States, and British America, Upper Canada being the opposite shore. The sides of the lake are covered to the water-edge, by the same description of woods we had passed, interspersed, occasionally, by neat villages and light-houses.

Buffalo, with its canals, as we entered, reminded us strongly of certain Dutch towns. It is a place of considerable size, and, like all we now passed, has risen to its present opulence in a few years, principally from its commercial situation at the junction of the Erie canal and lake. It has one handsome street, with many fine houses, and two good hotels.

We were early on foot the next morning, to see the town. This being the day, on which the surviving Indians of the Six Nations receive their annuity from the United States' Government, for the lands which they ceded to them, numbers of them were early in town, and made a very respectable appearance. Most of the men wore fashionable frocks of broad cloth, and black beaver hats; their Indian boots only distinguishing them from the "new people." The women also were, in general, decently clad, each having a black hat and feathers; the upper part of the hat, decorated with a kind of fringe, composed of several hundred small pieces of silver, formed a contrast with the blanket, which some of them wore. We noticed one woman, with her infant tightly swathed to a board, which was fastened to her back, and was sorry to observe, the too visible effects of whiskey on her, and her companions, even at so early an hour. After breakfast we were provided with a coach to Rockport, three miles from Buffalo, on the mouth of the Niagara, about eighteen miles from the celebrated Falls, where we embarked in a small steam-boat, in which we glided upon the surface of the water, at the rate of fourteen miles per hour. The scenery on the banks of this fine river is of a different character from the Ohio, or Mississippi—the trees are small and low—we seemed almost to fly past them. We stopped about two miles from the fall, it being dangerous to approach nearer, and landed on the Canada side, where coaches were waiting to take us to the inn, close to the mighty cataracts, whose rising clouds of misty spray had been visible for some

time. These wondrous objects of nature are seen to advantage from the balcony and roof of the inn; they are considered the finest in the world, and exceed in magnitude any thing I had ever seen; nevertheless, having heard, and read so much of them, my expectation was so raised, that a slight degree of disappointment was mixed with my admiration of the extraordinary scene. After dinner we walked out to examine these far-famed "leaping waters," and every view, served to heighten our admiration. Their extent and size are amazing; but the falls on some of the Swedish lakes, and on the river Dorgo, in Norway, created more surprise in me, from my beholding them unexpectedly.

The short account of this natural curiosity, in the American Northern Traveller, seems to me to be the most concise and correct; I therefore give it in the author's own words:—

"Following a footpath through the pasture behind Forsyth's, the stranger soon finds himself on the steep brow of the *second bank*, and the mighty cataract of Niagara suddenly opens beneath him. A path leads away to the left, down the bank, to the verge of the cataract; and another to the right, which offers a drier walk, and presents a more agreeable and varied scene.

The surface of the rocks is so perfectly flat near the falls, and the water descends so considerably over the rapids just before it reaches the precipice, that it seems a wonder the place where you stand is not overflown. Probably the water is restrained only by the direction of the current, as a little lateral pressure would be sufficient to flood the elevated level beside it, where, there can be no question, the course of the river once lay.

Table Rock is a projection a few yards from the cataract, which commands a fine view of this magnificent scene. Indeed it is usually considered *the finest* point of view. The height of the fall on this side is 174 feet perpendicular; and this height the vast sheet of foam preserves unbroken, quite round the Grand Crescent, a distance, it is estimated, of 700 yards. Goat Island divides the cataract, and just beyond it stands an isolated rock. The fall on the American side is neither so high, so wide, nor so unbroken; yet, if compared with any thing else but the Crescent, would be regarded with emotions of indescribable sublimity. The breadth is 900 feet, the height 160, and about two-thirds the distance to the bot-

tom the sheet is broken by projecting rocks. A bridge built from the American side connects Goat Island and the main land, though invisible from this spot; and the inn on the same side, in Niagara, is seen a little way from the river.

It may be recommended to the traveller to visit this place as often as he can, and to view it from every neighbouring point; as every change of light exhibits it under a different and interesting aspect. The rainbows are to be seen, from this side, only in the afternoon; but at that time the clouds of mist, which are continually rising from the gulf below, often present them in the utmost beauty.

Dr. Dwight gives the following estimates, in his Travels, of the quantity of water which passes the cataract of Niagara. The river at the ferry is 7 furlongs wide, and on an average 25 feet deep. The current probably runs 6 miles an hour; but supposing it to be only 5 miles, the quantity that passes the falls in an hour, is more than 85 millions of tons Avoirdupois; if we suppose it to be 6, it will be more than 102 millions; and in a day would be 2400 millions of tons. The noise is sometimes heard at York, 50 miles.

THE RAPIDS

begin about half a mile above the cataract; and, although the breadth of the river might at first make them appear of little importance, a nearer inspection will convince the stranger of their actual size, and the terrific danger of the passage. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood regard it as certain death to get once involved in them; and that, not merely because all escape from the cataract would be hopeless, but because the violent force of the water among the rocks in the channel, would instantly dash the bones of a man in pieces. Instances are on record of persons being carried down by the stream; indeed, there was an instance of two men carried over in March last; but no one is known to have ever survived. Indeed, it is very rare that the bodies are found; as the depth of the gulf below the cataract, and the tumultuous agitation of the eddies, whirlpools, and counter currents, render it difficult for any thing once sunk to rise again; while the general course of the water is so rapid, that it is soon hurried far down the stream. The large logs which are brought down in great numbers during the spring, bear sufficient testimony to these remarks. Wild ducks, geese, &c. are frequently precipitated

over the cataract, and generally re-appear either dead, or with their legs or wings broken. Some say that water-fowl avoid the place when able to escape, but that the ice on the shores of the river above often prevents them from obtaining food; and that they are carried down from mere inability to fly; while others assert that they are sometimes seen voluntarily riding among the rapids, and, after descending half way down the cataract, taking wing, and returning to repeat their dangerous amusement.

The most sublime scene is presented to the observer when he views the cataract from below; and there he may have an opportunity of going under the cataract. This scene is represented in one of the plates. To render the descent practicable, a spiral staircase has been formed a little way from Table Rock, supported by a tall mast; and the stranger descends without fear, because his view is confined. On reaching the bottom, a rough path among the rocks winds along at the foot of the precipice, although the heaps of loose stones which have fallen down, keep it at a considerable height above the water. A large rock lies on the very brink of the river, about 15 feet long, and 8 feet thick, which you may climb up by means of a ladder, and enjoy the best central view of the falls any where to be found. This rock was formerly a part of the projection above, and fell about seven years ago, with a tremendous roar. It had been observed by Mr. Forsyth to be in a very precarious situation the day before, and he had warned the strangers at his house not to venture near it. A lady and gentleman, however, had been so bold as to take their stand upon it near evening, to view the cataract; and in the night they heard the noise of its fall, which shook the house like an earthquake.

In proceeding nearer to the sheet of falling water, the path leads far under the excavated bank, which in one place forms a roof that overhangs about 40 feet. The vast column of water continually pouring over the precipice, produces violent whirls in the air; and the spray is driven out with such force, that no one can approach to the edge of the cataract, or even stand a few moments near it, without being drenched to the skin. It is also very difficult to breathe there, so that persons with weak lungs, would act prudently to content themselves with a distant view, and by no means to attempt to go under the cataract. Those who are desirous of exploring this tremendous cavern, should attend very carefully to their steps,

and not allow themselves to be agitated by the sight or the sound of the cataract, or to be blinded by the strong driving showers in which they will be continually involved; as a few steps would plunge them into the terrible abyss which receives the falling river.

THE BURNING SPRING.

About half a mile above the falls, and within a few feet of the rapids in Niagara River, is a remarkable Burning Spring. A house has been erected over it, into which admission is obtained for a shilling. The water which is warm, turbid, and surcharged with sulphurated hydrogen gas, rises in a barrel which has been placed in the ground, and is constantly in a state of ebullition. The barrel is covered, and the gas escapes only through a copper tube. On bringing a candle within a little distance of it, the gas takes fire, and continues to burn with a bright flame until blown out. By leaving the house closed, and the fire extinguished, the whole atmosphere within explodes on entering with a candle."

The next morning a carriage took us to Queenstown, on the Niagara river, seven miles below the falls, passing on the way the lofty column lately erected to the memory of the English General Brock, who fell in an attack made by the United States' army in 1812, under General Van Renselaer. Its height is 115 feet, and its base 350 feet above the river. From the top, an extensive view is obtained over the vast tract of country, including part of Lake Ontario. Queenstown is situated at the bottom of the hill, upon which the monument stands, on the Canadian side of the river, which we crossed in a small boat. It seemed not to have recovered from its agitation, since its tremendous leap at the falls, but a few minutes passed amongst its currents and eddies, landed us again on the territory of the United States. A coach was in readiness, and conveyed us to Lewistown, only one mile, where, at an hotel, opened the day before, we found a breakfast that would have done credit to any part of Scotland. We departed in the stage, after breakfast, for Lockport, to meet the canal boat for Albany. Whilst waiting on the bank of the Niagara for the carriage, I was asked by an Indian, to purchase a History of the Six Nations, written by his brother, David Cusick, who resided at Tuscarora, a few miles further on our route. We were now at the village, which was entirely In-

dian; one of our passengers was acquainted with Cusick, and introduced us to his house. He had been confined to his bed several years by a rheumatic complaint. His house and family were patterns of neatness and order, and himself the most intelligent Indian I had met with. He spoke English well, and seemed pleased to see us, and told us, a Dr. Duncan, from Edinburgh, had stopped some time with him. He requested me to do the same, adding, "you will be as welcome and safe here, as in your own house." His room was decorated with coloured drawings of his own execution, representing several subjects of the Indian history of his tribe; among the rest, was a drawing of the mammoth, which he informed me was so represented by his fathers, in whose traditions, it was stated more to resemble a hog, than any other beast. He presented me with it, and some others, and made me promise to call on my return. Near the entrance of the village we met an Indian returning from shooting squirrels, with a boy laden with his game; he must have had near a hundred, which were all procured by the bow, a very short and simple one, which he carried in his hand. The road to Lockport, like most of those we had travelled, was indifferent, and required a skilful and attentive driver to proceed. Most of it lay through extensive woods. Near a village we observed three large black snakes, about ten feet long, hanging dead across a fence, which, with one of the same kind killed by a boatman on the bank of the canal, were all I saw while in America. The rattlesnake is now nearly as great a curiosity in the towns of America, as in England. We arrived at Lockport some hours before the canal boat, which left Buffalo this morning, and spent some time in examining the stupendous excavations through the solid rock, which were required to complete the navigation here. This great work, extends from Albany to Buffalo, a distance of 362 miles, with 83 locks, and raises and lowers the water, in all, 688 feet.

The labour, expense, and skill, manifested in the construction of this fine canal, is highly creditable to the talents of the directors; it unites the Atlantic with Erie, and the other northern lakes, and will also in a short time, when the canal from Erie, to Cincinnati is opened, give an uninterrupted internal navigation through the states, of 2500 miles, extending from the Gulf of Mexico, by New Orleans, to New York. Its advantages are already fully developed, in its whole line, crowded with boats of considerable size, laden with the

various produce of the western and northern states, and returning with numerous emigrants, moving westward with their families and effects; 1500 boats, from 60 to 70 feet long, are stated to be thus employed. It was really surprising to see the number of poor emigrants, thus proceeding to their destination (many of them were Irish, and on their way to the Ohio), induced to try their fortune with their countrymen, already established in that prosperous state, whose representation of their "good luck" had been the cause of their preferring this direction. We found the canal boat, though not equally commodious to the steamer, yet comfortable and well regulated, with every attention to accommodation; a separate cabin for ladies, who have female attendants, and a good table, at very moderate expense, a small library, and daily papers. The rate of travelling, is about 100 miles per day.

The towns, through which the canal passes, exhibit the most flourishing state of activity and trade, and are crowded with mechanics and labourers of every description. Handsome buildings of brick and stone, with neat gardens and orchards, are already covering the ground, where a dozen years since, nothing existed, but gloomy forests. To mention the number of towns and villages through which the canal passes, would dilate this little account, into the history of a whole rising country; I shall, therefore, merely mention a few of the most remarkable.

Rochester, which was only founded in 1812, contains many substantial, handsome buildings, in regular streets, with fine shops, several of the fronts of which, like those of other cities, are of cast iron; it already contains near 6000 inhabitants. The water-fall close to the town, and another at Carthage, about two miles below, are well worth examination, as well as the remains of one of the boldest single fabrics, that art has ever attempted in this country, which now shows a few of its remains in this place. The two great piles of timber, which stand opposite each other on the narrow level, where once the river flowed, are the abutments of a bridge, of a single arch, thrown over a few years ago. It was 400 feet in length, and 250 above the water; but stood only a short time, and then fell with a tremendous crash, by its own weight. Fortunately no person was crossing at the time—a lady and gentleman had just before passed, and safely reached the other side. The Salina, or grand salt works, through which the canal passes, is also deserving a visit from all

travellers; 606,463 bushels of salt were manufactured here in 1800, and the quantity is greatly increasing. Utica, is another busy, thriving place, containing some fine churches and other public buildings, and above 5000 inhabitants. We left the boat at Schenectady, and proceeded to Albany in the stage, on account of the circuitous route of the canal between those places.

Albany is a place of considerable importance, containing 16,000, inhabitants; it is on the river Hudson, 145 miles above New York, to which city it is navigable for large sloops and schooners, and presents to the stranger, a scene of commercial bustle and trade, not often seen at this distance from the sea. Its canal basin, is an extensive work, and was filled entirely with craft; its public buildings are on a grand scale, some of them built of white marble, of a very curious texture, with shining particles of talc-like appearance on its surface. We dined here, and proceeded in the evening in a fine steam-boat for New York.

The passage down the Hudson, is, to a person who can enjoy the romantic scenery it presents, enough to repay the trouble of a voyage across the Atlantic. I know of nothing like it in Europe. The Ohio, from Louisville to Cincinnati, is, perhaps, equal in beauty, but of a different kind; its banks, and the opening views on each side, are more varied, and admit of the mountainous and grand features of sublimity of some of the Norwegian lakes, mixed with the softer scenery of Switzerland; while the numerous vessels of every description on its waters, and the flourishing towns, villages, forts, villas, &c. on its banks, recal to the mind of Europeans, returning from Spanish Colonies, scenes, which absence endear to their recollection; there is a charm in the very name of places which we have been accustomed to from our infancy. The voyage is generally performed by steam-boats, in thirteen hours, but owing to our being encumbered, by towing down a disabled one, much larger than itself, we did not reach New York till the following evening; a circumstance I did not regret, as it procured me a lengthened enjoyment of a scene, I can never forget. We landed, and procured apartments in a respectable boarding house at the bottom of Broadway, in which we were more comfortably accommodated, than in an English first rate inn, and at considerably less expense. In the evening, we rambled into the city, and were so fortunate, as to meet some old friends, after a separation of several years; their attention, and the

civility we received from some of the inhabitants, to whom we had letters, rendered our short stay extremely pleasant.

New York is so well known, and has been so ably and often described, that I forbear saying further of it, than, that it is such a place as a stranger would expect to find, in one of the principal cities of a young, energetic, flourishing country, like the United States; its spacious streets of handsome houses, and public buildings, many of which are of white marble, are equalled by few in Europe; the same observation may be applied to its numerous institutions, markets, and public walks. In its situation, noble harbour, and adjacent views, it scarcely admits of a competition. We remained here a week, highly pleased with our reception, and left it for England on the 24th of June, in the packet ship, *John Wells*, and landed safe in Liverpool, after a pleasant passage of twenty-four days, without any thing remarkable occurring, except, the passing of several icebergs, of considerable size, off the banks of Newfoundland. The New York packets are considered in themselves, and by the manner in which they are fitted out, as complete ships, as any that sail; they generally make the passage in eighteen or nineteen days, so that the journey, from Cincinnati to England, may be performed in a month.

CINCINNATI.

. Reprinted in London, October, 1827.
By James Bullock, Lombard Street, Whitefriars.

CINCINNATI

IN

1826.

BY B. DRAKE AND E. D. MANSFIELD.

CINCINNATI:
PRINTED BY MORGAN, LODGE, AND FISHER.

FEBRUARY, 1827.

DISTRICT OF OHIO, TO WIT:

Be it remembered, that on the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of the American Independence, B. Drake, of said district, deposited in said office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"*Cincinnati in* 1826, *By* B. DRAKE *and* E. D. MANSFIELD."

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also of the Act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

WM. KEY BOND,
Clerk of the District of Ohio.

PREFACE.

THE almost unexampled rapidity with which the late humble village of Cincinnati has advanced to the rank and opulence of a city, has excited a wide-spread and increasing interest throughout the country in relation both to its actual condition and its future prospects. The authors of the following pamphlet have recently undertaken the task of gratifying this general curiosity (in which they could not fail to participate), and, accordingly, their friends and the public are here presented with the result of a series of diligent inquiries and researches, during the last two months, into the History and Statistics of Cincinnati.

Deriving their knowledge from personal, and, for the most part, laborious investigation, they have some reason to feel confidence in the general accuracy of their statements; although, from the great haste with which the materials have been collected and arranged, and from the occasional interference of professional business, they are not without apprehensions that a few errors and omissions may be discovered, for which they must throw themselves upon the indulgence of their readers. For the introductory pages, devoted to the more interesting

statistics of the State at large, they feel confident that no apology will be necessary ; and they have, therefore, in conclusion, only to express their thanks to those gentlemen who have so promptly rendered them assistance, in collecting the numerous and important facts which are here so imperfectly embodied.

Cincinnati,
February 20, 1827.

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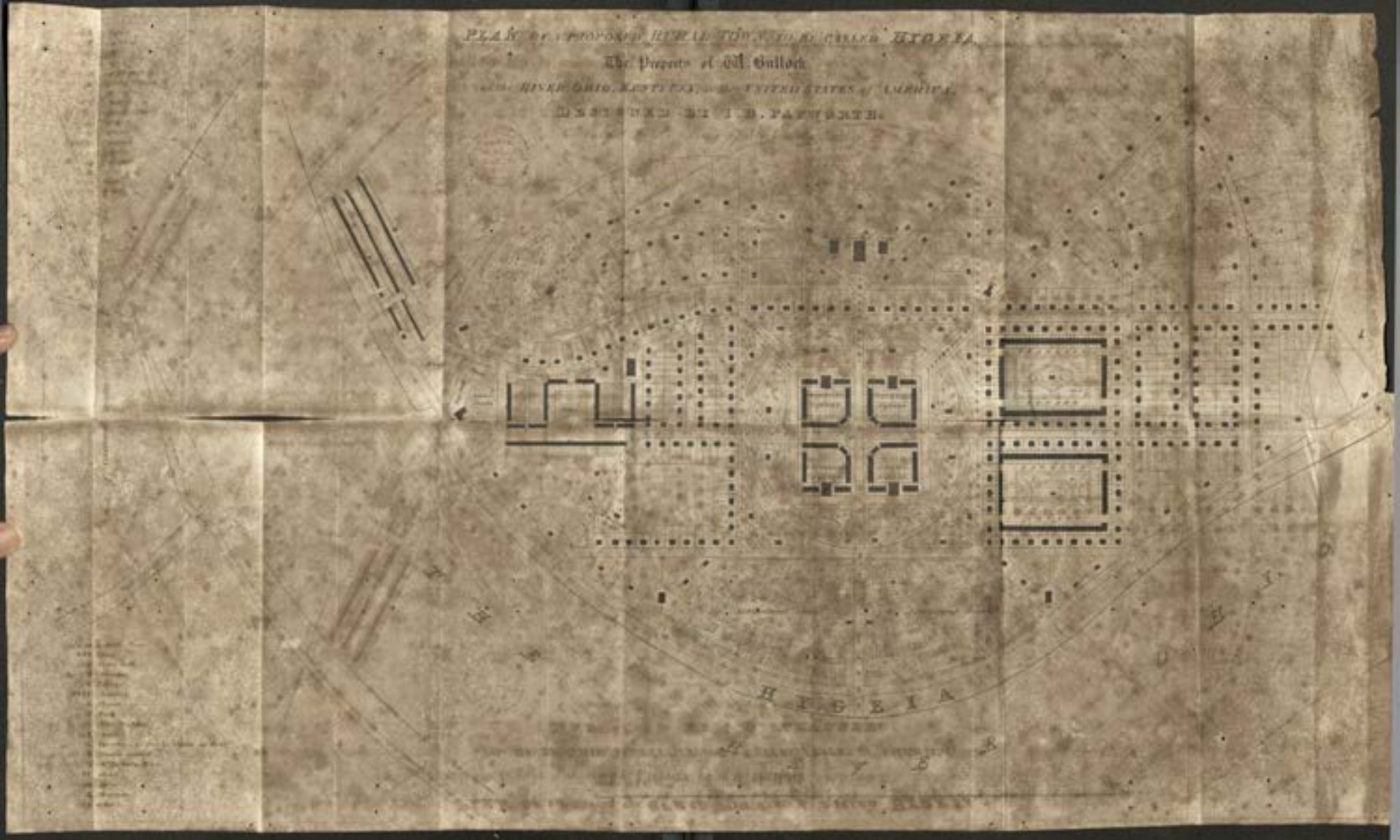
HYGEIA

CINCINNATI IN 1826.

CHAPTER I.

STATE OF OHIO.

STATISTICS.

SITUATION, ASPECT, AND PRODUCTIONS.

THE State of Ohio, situated between 38°, 30′, and 42° north latitude, and between 3°, 30′, and 7°, 50′ west longitude from Washington, is bounded on the east by Pennsylvania and Virginia; south by Virginia and Kentucky; west by Indiana; north by Lake Erie and the Michigan territory. From east to west, its greatest extent may be estimated at 220 miles; from north to south 200. Its area is about 40,000 square miles, which will give in round numbers 25,000,000 of acres. There is but a small portion of this immense tract of land that is not susceptible of cultivation, although one-fifth of it may be characterized as abounding in hills and marshes, the latter of which are not alluvial valleys, but wet table lands, which may be rendered dry by clearing and cultivation. There are many large tracts of level and exceedingly fertile land; and upon the head waters of the Muskingum, Scioto, and the two Miamies, there are extensive, rich, and beautiful prairies. Among the forest trees, may be enumerated the black walnut, white flowering locust, white, black, lowland, chesnut, and bur oaks, wild cherry, yellow poplar, blue and white ash, mulberry, honey locust, shell bark hickory, coffee nut, beech, sweet buckeye, sassafras, sugar tree, red maple, linden, and box elder. The timber of Ohio is supposed to be less durable

than that of the eastern states, which, if true, may be referable to its more rapid growth in a fertile soil. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, rye, oats, hemp, flax, and tobacco,* grow luxuriantly, and constitute the principal agricultural products of the state. All the fruits, culinary vegetables, grasses, and flowers of the middle states, are produced in abundance. It has been proved, that the soil and climate are well adapted to the vine, and that a pleasant wine may be made from its fruit. The mulberry tree grows luxuriantly, and there can be no doubt that the silk worm will be introduced at no distant day.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers which empty into the Ohio, are Big Beaver, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, and the Little and Great Miamies. Those that are tributary to Lake Erie, are Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Black, Huron, Sandusky, Portage, and Maumee. The navigable water communication of the state, on the completion of the canals now in progress, will exceed 1700 miles; upon which her products may be embarked at certain periods of the year in boats for foreign markets. Of this extent of navigable water, the Ohio river affords 420 miles; Lake Erie, 200; Big and Little Miamies, 95; Scioto, 100; Hockhocking, 50; Muskingum, and its tributaries, Whitewoman, Killbuck, Mohican, and Wills' creeks, 265; Sandusky bay and river, 36; Maumee, and its tributaries, 260; Ohio and Miami canals, 385. The principal harbours on the southern shore of Lake Erie, within the limits of Ohio, are at Maumee bay, Sandusky city, Grand river, Cleaveland, and Ashtabula creek. And at the mouth of Grand river, and at the entrance of Sandusky bay, there are light-houses.

CLIMATE.

The climate is closely assimilated to that of Pennsylvania, perhaps rather warmer and more on extremes. The prevailing winds are from the south-west. The north-west is short lived—the forerunner of storms in summer, and

* The peculiar adaptation of the soil of Ohio to the growth of tobacco, its superior quality, its ready sale at high prices, together with the present and prospective facilities for transporting it to market, afford the strongest evidences that its culture will hereafter greatly increase the wealth and resources of the state.

the cause of cold in winter. The east and north-east winds have less moisture and more elasticity than similar winds to the east of the mountains.

MINERALS.

SALT.—Salt springs are found in many parts of the state. The water is strongly saturated, and the salt produced is of a good quality. The salt works in Muskingum county yield annually about 300,000 bushels; in Morgan, 75,000; in Jackson, 10,000; in Gallia, 10,000; on Yellow creek, 50,000. The entire annual product of this indispensable article, within the state, may be estimated at 500,000 bushels, being about one-fifth of the quantity annually produced and consumed in the valley of the Mississippi.

IRON.—The principal known localities of iron ore in Ohio, are in the counties of Adams, Muskingum, Licking, Geauga, and Columbiana, where there appear to be inexhaustible quantities. In Muskingum county alone, there are annually produced about 1300 tons of metal, and 200 tons of bar iron. The ore is rich and of a good quality. All the iron of the state is obtained from argillaceous or bog ores.

COAL.—Bituminous coal of a good quality, and in large quantities, abounds in those parts of the state, watered by the Hockhocking, Muskingum, and Beaver rivers, and their branches; and upon the Ohio river, above the mouth of the Scioto. The nearest localities to Cincinnati, of this important mineral, are where the western line of the great eastern coal region crosses the Ohio, above the mouth of the Scioto, and where it also cuts the Sandy and Licking rivers in Kentucky.*

GYPSUM.—This valuable mineral abounds on Sandusky bay, and is supposed to extend quite across the peninsula formed by the lake and the bay. It is of a superior quality, and may be easily obtained.

* The bituminous coal of the United States appears to lie in two immense beds, divided by a slip of country, about one hundred and sixty miles wide. This slip commences in Michigan, includes the section of the country watered by the Scioto and Miamies, the fertile parts of Kentucky and West Tennessee. The great eastern field of coal extends south to Alabama, and as far east as the Susquehanna and Potomac. It is about 800 miles long by 400 wide. The western stretches to the sand plains of Missouri and Arkansas, and is 800 by 500 miles in extent. The coal lies in horizontal strata, generally over limestone, or between it and sandstone: sometimes it attenuates with the limestone.

DECOMPOSABLE PYRITES.—The greatest western locality of this mineral is near Steubenville, in Jefferson county, where there is a hill composed of it, from which large quantities of excellent copperas are annually made: but other deposites are found near Paint creek, a western branch of the Scioto.

STRONTIAN.—Fine chrystals of this mineral have been found on Sandusky bay.

LIMESTONE.—This is the prevailing rock of the northern and western parts of the state. It is in horizontal strata, more or less buried up with clay and other alluvial matters. It is either blue or gray, of various shades. Being all secondary, it abounds in petrifactions. The blue limestone is excellent for building. The gray is more disposed to crumble when exposed to the air, but makes the whitest lime. It affords some beds, which receive a fine polish, and constitute a good secondary marble. Some of the sub-varieties yield lime, which hardens under water, and is therefore adapted to the construction of canals.

SANDSTONE.—Sand or freestone of various shades of gray, constitutes the prevailing rock of the south-eastern part of the state. It abounds in salt, iron, coal, and pyrites, which compensate, in some degree, for the comparative sterility of the soil which it supports. The stone itself is readily cut into blocks of various sizes and shapes, and is sent to different parts of the state thus prepared.

ROADS.

Three per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands within the limits of Ohio, are paid by the general government into the treasury of the state, for the improvement of the roads. This sum, however, being distributed throughout the state—each county being entitled to its proportion—has been heretofore productive of but little permanent advantage. Several turnpike companies have been incorporated, but only one turnpike road has been completed. This extends from the mouth of Ashtabula creek, on Lake Erie, to Warren, in Trumbull county. Another is constructing between Cleaveland and Wooster, running through Medina; and another from Cleaveland, through Ravenna and New Lisbon, to the Ohio river. The great national road, which is intended to pass through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to Missouri, has been surveyed as far westward as Indian-

opolis. Thirty miles of the distance, beginning at Wheeling, are already completed, and twenty-eight more under contract. During summer and autumn, the roads are good: in winter, tolerable: in early spring, from the flat and argillaceous character of the surface of the state, nearly impassable.

EDUCATION.

One-thirty-sixth part of the lands owned, or which might be thereafter purchased from the Indians, by the general government, within the limits of Ohio, were granted by Congress, in the year 1803, for the use of common schools, besides three townships (equal to 69,000 acres), for the use of the Miami* and Ohio Universities—the former at Oxford, the latter at Athens. In addition to these two universities, there are four colleges: the Western Reserve College, at Hudson; Kenyon College and Theological Seminary, near Mount Vernon; the Cincinnati College, and the Medical College of Ohio, of which a part only are in operation. There are about twelve incorporated academies. By a recent law of the state, establishing a general system of common schools, one-twentieth of one per cent., or half a mill on each dollar of the grand levy of taxable property throughout the state, is to be annually assessed and collected for their support.

CANALS.

It is several years since a canal communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio, was first projected.† What was then, however, considered merely

* This institution, possessing a productive endowment, and being under the care of an intelligent board of trustees, seems now to be firmly established, and promises to become an ornament to the state. The President is the Rev. R. A. BISHOP. During 1826, the institution contained in all the different classes one hundred and twelve students. The commencement for conferring degrees, is held in September of each year. The village of Oxford is healthy, and the expenses of boarding and tuition as low as any college in the United States.

† In the picture of Cincinnati, published in 1815 by Professor Drake, the several routes afterwards surveyed by authority of the legislature, and the particular course of the Miami canal between this place and Hamilton, are marked out with prophetic accuracy and singular intelligence. The late Mr. WILLIAM STEELE, in the years 1819 and 1820, with his characteristic enterprise, laboured to call public attention to this subject. He caused some surveys to be made at his own expense, visited the New York canals, and upon his return published a pamphlet upon the subject of canals in Ohio.

speculative, is now auspiciously commenced, and in rapid progress towards accomplishment.

This subject was first *officially* noticed by Governor Brown, who recommended it to legislative attention in the year 1819. This recommendation he continued with zealous perseverance during the successive years of his continuance in office. It was first acted upon by the legislature in January, 1822. At that time, Mr. M. T. Williams, from the "committee, to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to canals," made an able and interesting Report, representing their great utility to the state, and its capacity to make them. Immediately after, a bill was passed, appropriating six thousand dollars to meet the expenses of surveys, and a Board of Commissioners was appointed to examine into the practicability of the project, estimate the cost, and suggest the means of accomplishing it. This board employed engineers to survey routes, connecting the lake by the valleys of the Maumee, Sandusky, Black, Cuyahoga, and Grand rivers, with the Ohio, by those of the Miami, Scioto, Muskingum, and Mahoning. In the course of the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, these surveys and estimates were made, under the direction of the commissioners, and their respective results communicated to the legislature in several interesting and detailed Reports. In February, 1825, the legislature, with a full knowledge of the expenditures required, and the benefits anticipated, adopted what is now denominated the canal policy. They, at that time, authorized the construction of two distinct works, the Ohio and Miami canals.

OHIO CANAL.

This was located on the Scioto and Muskingum route; its northern termination was subsequently fixed by the commissioners to be at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. The work was commenced in July, 1825, and is now in successful progress. Its dimensions are the same with those of the Erie canal of New York, excepting the bottom, which is 26 feet broad. Its length, including feeders, is about 320 miles. In this distance, there are 1185 feet of lockage,* a large reservoir, several aqueducts, and numerous smaller works es-

* The lockage on the Ohio canal is nearly double what it is on the grand canal of New York.

sential to the convenience and utility of so extended a chain of artificial navigation. In its course from the lake to the river, it traverses the central, and, in many respects, the most productive parts of the state. Commencing at the beautiful village of Cleaveland, it keeps the valley of the Cuyahoga to Portage, which gives its name to the summit level between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas; here it passes over to the latter stream, and descends with it by the villages of Kendall, Dover, and Coshocton, to the mouth of Wakatomaka creek, where it leaves Zanesville a few miles to the south, and, passing the high lands into Licking river, ascends that stream to the summit level; from this point it enters the Scioto valley by Walnut creek, and passing Circleville, Chillicothe and Piketon, joins the Ohio at or near Portsmouth. A navigable feeder of 10 miles in length connects Columbus with the main canal. In addition to this, a company has been incorporated, and the stock taken, to connect Lancaster with it by a lateral cut. Improvements of the same nature will, doubtless, be made in relation to many other places, when a little more experience has placed the utility of these works beyond the cavils of scepticism. It will be seen from the locality of this work, that besides the flourishing districts bordering on the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas, the whole of the immense and fertile country watered by the Scioto and its tributaries, is, in a measure, dependent on this canal for its connexion with the markets of the north and south. It is from the products of this rich valley, that most deductions have been drawn with regard to the usefulness of the work. It abounds in all those staple commodities, from which a large portion of the western country derives the means of easy subsistence, and substantial wealth.

The actual progress of the Ohio canal may be seen from the following statement:

Contracts have been made,

From Portage to Lake Erie	37	miles—to be finished in	June, 1827
south to Massillon	26½		1st July, 1827
On Licking summit	10½		1st June, 1827
Feeder from S. fork of Licking	6½		15th Dec. 1826
Massillon to Goshen	35		1st July, 1828
Licking summit to the Narrows	12¾		
Deep cut	3¼		1st Oct. 1828
The entire distance is	131½	miles.	

Of this, 80 miles are to be finished on the 1st of July next. Sixty-four miles of continuous navigation from Cleaveland to Massillon will then be open to public use. In addition to the regular line of canal and its feeders, a large reservoir has been constructed on Licking summit, to supply in the driest seasons the deficiency of water. This is a very interesting portion of the work; a natural marsh, flooded during freshets by the neighbouring streams, is, by embanking a part of one side, converted into a large lake for the uses of artificial navigation. Its length is between six and seven miles, and its breadth about half a mile. This reservoir is now completed, and also the feeder from the south fork of Licking, and nine-tenths of the labour on the line from Portage to the lake, and that on the Licking summit. This work has, so far, advanced with greater rapidity, and been less expensive, than was originally anticipated.*

On the part of the northern division put under contract, there will be, after deducting a sum deemed sufficient for superintendence and contingencies, a saving of 100,000 dollars from the estimates.

On the contracts made on the middle division, there will be a similar saving of about 60,000 dollars.

MIAMI CANAL.

This work connects Cincinnati with the heart of the populous and exuberant region bordering on the two Miamies. It commences at Dayton, near the mouth of Mad river, and descending the valley of the Miami, passes by the villages of Miamisburgh, Franklin, Middletown, and Hamilton; at the latter place it leaves the Miami, and follows the course of Mill creek to the upper level of Cincinnati. It is intended to connect this level with the river Ohio, by a series of descending locks, and such additional works as may best serve the purposes of commerce and manufactures.

The length of this canal, as now located, is about 67 miles, and its dimensions the same with those of the Ohio canal. The work was commenced in July, 1825, and has since advanced with uncommon rapidity. That part of the line now under contract, extends from Enoch's mill-dam, above Middletown, to Main-street, Cincinnati, and will be ready for

* A beautiful and accurate topographical map of Ohio, compiled by A. Kelley, Esq. is now in publication by H. Howard, of Delaware. It will exhibit particularly the course, profile, and lockage of the canals.

navigation in July next. The entire distance is near 44 miles, and includes a dam over the Miami, a drain from the pond at the head of Mill creek, 5 aqueducts, 12 locks, 20 stone culverts, and some heavy embankments. Of this distance, 31 miles, together with most of the masonry, are completed, and the remainder in a state of rapid progression. The rest of the line, between Middletown and Dayton, will be put under contract next spring, and completed in the year 1828. Amount of lockage, 300 feet.

The estimated cost of the whole line is 616,837 dollars. The country bordering on the Miami canal is eminently distinguished for the abundance of its natural productions, and the rapid advances of its population. It includes the counties of Hamilton, Warren, Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Green, Clark, Champaign, Dark, and Miami. It is in these counties that the immense quantities of flour, pork, whiskey, &c. annually exported from Cincinnati, are produced. Their contiguity to the canal is such, that most of their products must, of necessity, be conveyed upon it. They are now transported in waggons—a mode of conveyance ever attended with comparative loss and difficulty in a country where the soil, so abundant and various in its natufal gifts, is, however, less favourable to the construction of good roads, than to that of canals.

Besides the ordinary benefits of canal communication, much is anticipated from the *water power* gained in the descent from the upper plain of Cincinnati to the level of the river. The quantity of water which may safely be admitted, in addition to what is required for the use of navigation, without creating too strong a current,* is estimated by engineers at 3000 cubic feet per minute. In descending to high water-mark (about 50 feet), this will be sufficient to turn 60 pair of mill-stones. Additional water power, equivalent to about one-third of this in value, may be obtained between high and low water-marks. At the locks near Reading, and at other places between that and Dayton, water sufficient for extensive hydraulic works may be furnished. Of the accuracy of these estimates there is no reason to doubt; they were made

* The discharge of 3000 cubic feet of water from a channel of the dimensions of the Miami canal, will create a current of about 400 yards an hour, in addition to the ordinary current of the canal; this will be too small an obstacle to the passage of the boats to create any serious obstruction.

by persons skilled in their profession, from minute examination of the obstacles to be encountered, and the means of overcoming them.

In estimating the revenue to be derived from the Miami canal, it may be observed, that the quantity of produce raised within such a distance as renders it a convenient means of transportation, is *greater* than it was originally supposed; and that this quantity is continually increasing with the growth and improvement of the country.

The value of water rents is also much greater than it was originally estimated by the commissioners.*

The practicability of extending the Miami canal to the rapids of the Maumee has been ascertained by experienced engineers,† and the line actually located. When the completion of the works already undertaken shall have increased the public confidence and resources, this northern section of the Miami canal will doubtless be commenced. An active and numerous population is rapidly spreading over that quarter of the state through which it will pass, and substituting the energies of civilization for the dulness of the forest. The length of the entire line from Cincinnati to the rapids of the Maumee, including the feeders, is 290 miles, and the estimated cost 2,929,000 dollars.

The funds for the prosecution of these improvements have heretofore been obtained without difficulty, and none is now anticipated. In the year 1825 the sum of 400,000 dollars was borrowed at less than 6 per cent. per annum. In 1826 1,000,000 dollars was obtained on terms nearly as favourable. The existing laws authorize a loan of 1,200,000 dollars for each of the years 1827 and 1828, which, with those already made, will amount to 3,800,000 dollars; a sum exceeding the entire estimated cost of both canals. In regard to the time required for the completion of these works, it appears from what has already been stated, that the Miami canal will be completed in 1828. Thirty-one miles being already finished,

* *Water power*, sufficient to carry a pair of mill-stones, was estimated by the commissioners to be worth 250 dollars per annum: *steam* power adequate to the same object, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, will cost more than 500 dollars per annum.

† A part of these examinations were made by Mr. Geddes; the remainder by Mr. Samuel Forrer, of this city, who made the location of the line, and is now the superintending engineer of the Miami canal. His practical skill and active usefulness cannot be too highly appreciated.

and thirteen more under contract, to be completed on the first day of July next.

More than two-fifths of the entire line of the Ohio canal are now under contract, and if no uncommon obstacles intervene, the whole will be completed in the summer of 1830, or five years from the day on which the ground was first broken.

POPULATION.

The people of Ohio are industrious, temperate, intelligent, and enterprising. In 1790 the population amounted only to 3000; in 1800, to 42,156; in 1810, to 230,760; and in 1820, to 581,434. At this time (December, 1826,) it may safely be estimated, in round numbers, at 800,000. From the census of 1820 it appears that there were 24,642 more males than females; the number of white males over 18 was 130,460; the number of persons engaged in agriculture was 141,000, in manufactures 19,000, and in commercial pursuits 1500; the black population was 4,723. This increase in a single state, from 42,156 to 800,000, in 26 years, is perhaps without a parallel in the history of this or any other country.

MILITIA.

From the returns made to the Adjutant-General's office, for the year 1826, it appears that the militia of Ohio amounts to 110,176.

CAPITAL.

Columbus, the seat of government, is pleasantly situated near the centre of the state, on the east side of the Scioto, just below the mouth of Whetstone river, and about 45 miles north of Chillicothe. It contains 200 houses, and about 1400 inhabitants. Its public edifices consist of a State House, with adjoining buildings for public offices; a Court House for the federal courts of the Ohio district, and a Penitentiary. The first commitment to this establishment took place in 1815, since which time there have been imprisoned in it 584 convicts. Of this number 225 have been pardoned—25 have died—a few escaped, and about 130 have served out their term of commitment; 15 have been committed a second time. They are engaged in different mechanical occupations of the ruder kind, but the products of their labour do not support the establishment, and some alteration of the system is obviously necessary.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The chief towns are Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Steubenville, Marietta, Dayton, Columbus, Athens, Lancaster, Lebanon, Cleaveland, St. Clairsville, Springfield, and Urbanna.

RELIGION.

The denominations of Christians are, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends, Roman Catholics, Covenanters, Seceders, Swedenborgians, Lutherans, Shakers, &c. The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists are the most numerous. The Episcopalians are not numerous, but extensively scattered over the state, which has recently been erected into a diocese.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The state is divided into 73 counties, which, under the present apportionment, send 72 representatives, and 36 senators to the legislature. These counties are combined into fourteen districts, from each of which there is elected a Member of Congress—and again into nine, each of which constitutes a judicial circuit of the courts of Common Pleas. Each county is subdivided into a number of townships, in which trustees, overseers of the poor, with other local officers, are annually elected.

GOVERNMENT.

The general Assembly of Ohio consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are chosen for two years, and must never exceed one-half, nor be less than one-third, of the number of representatives. The representatives are chosen annually, and in number must not exceed 72, nor fall short of 36.

The governor, who performs the executive functions, is chosen biennially. His powers are limited, having no *veto* upon legislative acts, and does not nominate candidates to the senate, but appoints to office when vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature. His salary is 1000 dollars per annum. In Ohio there is an unrestricted and universal elective franchise.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, composed of four judges, and in the courts of Common Pleas, consisting of nine presiding, and 27 associate judges, and in justices of

the peace. The judges of the two former courts are elected by a joint ballot of the legislature, and hold their offices for seven years; justices of the peace are elected by the people, and for the term of three years. Their number is regulated by the courts of Common Pleas. The judges of the Supreme Court receive 1200 dollars each per annum; the president judges of the Common Pleas 1000 dollars each.

REVENUE, AND AGGREGATE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE STATE.

For the purpose of carrying into operation the *ad valorem* system of taxation, a general assessment of all the taxable property of the state was made in 1825, which gives, as corrected by the Board of Equalization, the following results:—Land liable to taxation, 15,143,309 acres, valued at 37,714,225 dollars. Houses of more than 200 dollars value, 1,549,889. Town property, 7,321,034 dollars. Horses (138,074 in number), 5,517,810 dollars. Cattle (274,698), 2,201,093 dollars. Mercantile capital, 5,202,400 dollars. Carriages, 20,885 dollars. Total valuation of taxable property, 59,527,336 dollars. This valuation includes no other improvements on the land than dwelling houses of more than 200 dollars value. Manufacturing establishments are exempted from taxation.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

The principal manufactures are flour, distilled spirits, woollen and cotton goods, paper, copperas, linseed and castor oils,* salt, castings, iron, steam-engines, and a great variety of articles in wood, and the metals adapted to agriculture and the comforts of domestic life. The principal exports are flour, pork, lard, butter, cheese, poultry, tobacco, spirits, corn, oats, linseed oil, bees' wax, feathers, ginseng, horses, neat-cattle, and hogs.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By the treaty of 1763, the French possessions between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi passed to Great Britain, and by the treaty of peace in 1783, between that power and

* Castor, peppermint, and wormseed oils, have been manufactured to a considerable extent in different parts of the state. The soil is found to be congenial to the growth of the plants from which they are produced. During this year one individual has manufactured and exported from this state fifteen hundred pounds of excellent peppermint oil.

our own government, the sovereignty of the north-western territory was vested in the government of the United States. In 1787 the first settlement was made within the limits of the State of Ohio, and in this year Congress began to exercise its jurisdiction over the north-western territory, by the establishment of a provincial government, consisting of a governor, secretary, and three judges, in whom were united executive, judicial, and a partial legislative power. These officers administered the government until 1799, at which period the north-western territory entered into the second gradation of territorial government, and became entitled to a legislative body, composed of representatives chosen by the people, and a council appointed by Congress, from nominations made by the House of Representatives. The country composing the state of Ohio was soon afterwards separated from the north-western territory, and formed into a distinct jurisdiction. In 1802 Congress authorized the people to form a constitution and a state government, under which law our present constitution was adopted, and in 1803, Ohio was admitted into the union, and became a sovereign state.

PROGRESSIVE AND FUTURE DEVELOPEMENTS.

The progress of Ohio in wealth and numbers, since her admission as a member of the confederacy, has been altogether unprecedented. Less than a quarter of a century ago, the boundaries, which now include the *fourth* state in the union, marked the limits of an infant, remote territory, with a scattered population on its bosom of but 40,000 adventurers. Her moral powers have advanced in a corresponding ratio with her physical resources. As a state, her course of policy has been uniformly wise and consistent; equally calculated for the promotion of her own substantial advancement, and the glory of the nation. Her citizens, justly perceiving the true interests of the state, with a degree of enterprise, only surpassed by its great exemplar, New York, have successfully embarked in a system of internal improvements, which, for boldness, utility, and magnificence, would do honour to any age or nation.

With a climate highly salubrious; an extent of territory including 25,000,000 of acres of fertile land, abounding in iron, salt, coal, and gypsum; with 1700 miles of navigable water communication; with Lake Erie washing its northern, and the Ohio river its southern boundaries, and these con-

nected at different points by permanent canals; with the great national turnpike road passing from its eastern to its western limits; with the means of transporting by water her varied productions, both to the great northern and southern emporiums; secured from the enervating influence of slavery; possessing free and firm moral and political institutions; with a present population of near a million of enlightened, virtuous, and enterprising citizens, the state of Ohio is destined, at no distant day, to attain a degree of power and prosperity, surpassing the sober calculations of reason, and giving her a pre-eminent rank in the American Confederacy.

CHAPTER II.

OHIO RIVER.

THE Ohio, which is formed by the union of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers at Pittsburgh, is 959 miles in length. In its passage to the Mississippi it touches the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. It contains about one hundred islands. Its current, when very low, does not exceed two miles per hour; when at a mean height, it may be estimated at three miles. Its mean width at Cincinnati is about 530 yards. The extreme range from high to low water-mark, at the same place, is 58 feet. Low water-mark on the Ohio, at the mouth of Mahoning or Big Beaver, is 127 feet above Lake Erie, or 692 feet above tide water at Albany. At the mouth of the Scioto, the Ohio river at low water-mark is 101 feet *below* Lake Erie, or 464 feet above tide water; at Cincinnati, at low water-mark, the Ohio is 133 feet below Lake Erie, or 432 feet above tide water at Albany. The descent from the mouth of Mahoning to the mouth of the Scioto, in the Ohio river, a distance of 322 miles, has an *average* of 0.71 of a foot per mile. From the mouth of the Scioto to Cincinnati, a distance of 105 miles, the average is 0.30 of a foot per mile; and deducting the falls at Louisville (25.86 feet), from Cincinnati to the Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi, a distance of 1562 miles, there is an average descent

of 0.259 of a foot per mile. If the tide water at Albany be on a level with the tide water of the Gulf of Mexico, the entire descent from the mouth of the Mahoning river, to the mouth of the Mississippi, is 692 feet, and from Cincinnati to the same point, 432 feet.

The Ohio meanders in a south-west direction, and empties into the Mississippi 3° 26′ south of Pittsburgh. The navigation of this beautiful stream is generally suspended for six or eight weeks of each winter by the ice. Its only considerable *falls* are at Louisville.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

This county, of which Cincinnati is the seat of justice, lies in the south-west corner of the Miami country. It contains about 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres of land. It is divided into thirteen townships; and, in addition to Cincinnati, contains the villages of Columbia, Montgomery, Reading, New-Town, Sharon, Carthage, Springfield, Miami-Town, Cleves, and Harrison. Some parts of the county are hilly, and the soil second rate—others level, and very fertile. In 1820, its population was 31,764. If the existing population of that portion of the county, not included in Cincinnati, bears the same relation to the population of the city, that the marriages of the former, for the last year, do to those of the latter; or if the ratio of increase in the former has been but half that of the city, the present number of inhabitants in the county of Hamilton may be safely estimated at 44,000.

The value of taxable property in this county, as assessed under the *ad valorem* system, in 1825, amounts to 6,848,433 dollars; being something more than one-eighth of the entire valuation of the state, while the population of the county composes not more than one-eighteenth part of the number of inhabitants in Ohio.

CHAPTER III.

CINCINNATI.

SITUATION AND ASPECT.

THE valley on which the city of Cincinnati, and the villages of Newport and Covington are built, is perhaps the most extensive and beautiful bordering on the Ohio river. The circumference of this plain is about 12 miles; and the hills, by which it is environed, intersect each other in such a manner as to form an imperfect square; through the north-east and south-west angles of which the Ohio river enters and passes out.* The northern half of the valley is bounded on the west by Mill creek; on the north by the river hills; east by Deer creek; and south by the Ohio. The southern half is bisected by Licking river, which, uniting its waters with those of the Ohio at right angles, separates the villages of Newport and Covington, leaving the former on the east, and the latter on the west side of its channel. "The area of that part of the valley on which Cincinnati stands, may be estimated at four square miles. It is unequally elevated, and the upper and lower tables have received the names of hill and bottom. The latter, gradually widening, stretches westwardly from the mouth of Deer creek, where it is but 200 feet broad, to the interval lands of Mill creek. Its medium breadth is about 800 feet. The hill rises about 50 feet above the bottom. The ascent, which is at first steep, soon becomes gradual, and continues for the distance of nearly 1000 feet, when the surface gently declines to the base of the neighbouring highlands."†

The hills which surround this extensive valley, present to the eye of the beholder one continued ridge, irregularly elevated, and of diversified configurations. They exhibit, under no circumstances, an aspect of grandeur; but are always beautiful and picturesque. Their average elevation above the plain, is about three hundred feet: and, instead of the bold and rocky declivities, which characterize the *freestone* regions of the Ohio, they present gentle and varying slopes, which are mostly covered with native forest trees. The

* Dr. Drake's picture of Cincinnati. † Ibid.

aspect of the valley from the surrounding hills is highly beautiful. It is various in its character, as it is seen at different seasons, and from different points.* In approaching Cincinnati by water, whether ascending or descending the river, the view is neither extensive nor commanding.

Cincinnati is in latitude 39°, 6′, 30″ north, and in longitude 7°, 24′, 45″ west from Washington city. Following the meanderings of the stream, it is distant from the union of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, 455 miles; and from the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, 504 miles. Over land, it is distant from the capital of the state, 110; from Sandusky city, 200; from Indianopolis (the capital of Indiana), 120; from Frankfort (the capital of Kentucky), 85; from Natchez, 680; from Nashville, 270; from New Orleans, 860; from St. Louis, 350; from Pittsburgh, 300; from Louisville, 105; from Baltimore, 518; from Philadelphia, 617; and from New York, by the way of Lake Erie and the Erie canal, 850; from Washington city, 500. The upper plain of Cincinnati is 540 feet above tide water at Albany, and 25 feet below the level of Lake Erie. Low water-mark on the Ohio, at this city, is 432 feet above tide water at Albany, or 133 feet below Lake Erie.

PROPRIETORS.

Cincinnati stands upon section 18, and fractional sections 17 and 12, in the fourth township, and first fractional range. The original patentee, John Cleves Symmes, sold a part of his interest in this ground, to Mathias Denman, who transferred an undivided two-thirds of his interest to Robert Patterson and John Filson. Upon Filson's death his part reverted to Denman, who subsequently sold it to Israel Ludlow. In January, 1789, this gentleman surveyed that

* One of the views most worthy, perhaps, of attention, may be had at an early hour on one of the foggy mornings of August or September. A spectator, under such circumstances, placed upon one of these hills, will find himself elevated quite above the dense vapours of the river: he will behold the sun rising free from all obscurity, while the plain below him is lost in one unbroken sheet of fog, presenting the appearance of an unruffled lake. As soon, however, as the rays of the sun fall less obliquely upon this expanse of vapour, it becomes rarified, and, assuming the appearance of fleecy clouds, passes away to rarer regions, gradually disclosing the city, the river, the villages, the numerous steam-boats, and all the countless objects of the valley.

part lying between Broadway and Western-row. The purchasers of lots received their deeds directly from J. C. Symmes. In 1790, lots on the fractional section (No. 12) were laid out by the patentee; and on the 2d of March, 1808, the reservation around Fort Washington, was sold in lots, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury.

PLAN.

There are seven streets, 66 feet wide, 396 feet apart, and running from the river north, 16° west, between Broadway and Western-row. The cross streets, which are of the same width, intersect these at right angles, and lie the same distance asunder, except Water and Front, and Second and Third streets. Each square was originally divided into eight lots, 99 by 198 feet, except those lying between the streets last enumerated. The streets in that part of the city east of Broadway, which intersect the river, run north, 44° west, are but 60 feet in width, and lie at the same distance from each other as those in the part of the town first laid out; but the cross streets which run parallel to the river are something nearer each other. The donations by the proprietors are a fraction of a square designed for a public common, south of Front-street, and between Main and Broadway; and an entire square on the west side of Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, one half of which was conveyed to the First Presbyterian Church, and the other to the county commissioners.

MATERIALS FOR BUILDING.

Materials for building, in Cincinnati, are cheap, abundant, and of a good quality. The clay on that part of the valley bordering upon Mill creek makes excellent brick; the beds of Licking and the Ohio rivers, and the surrounding hills, furnish inexhaustible quantities of the common limestone: secondary marble can be brought by water from the cliffs of the Kentucky river; and fine gray freestone from near the junction of the Big Sandy and Scioto rivers with the Ohio. The siliceous limestone pebbles which abound in the alluvial grounds produce fine white lime. Large quantities of pine boards, shingles, laths, and logs, are annually furnished by the Alleghany mountains, and boated down the Ohio. The neighbouring uplands afford oak, ash, poplar, walnut, and cherry trees, which are brought by land and water to the city, either in the form of squared logs, boards, joice, or scantling.

BUILDINGS.

	Four Story.	Three Story.	Two Story.	One Story.	Total.
Stone, . . .	0	0	10	8	18
Brick, . . .	17	142	741	36	936
Frame, . .	0	4	931	606	1541
Total,	17	146	1682	650	2495

Buildings erected in 1826.

Brick, ...	128
Frame, ...	52
Total,	180

In the above enumeration of the buildings of the city, kitchens, smoke-houses, and stables are excluded.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COURT HOUSE.

The Court House stands in the north-eastern part of the city. It is 56 by 60 feet, and measures to the top of the dome 120 feet. It has a spacious court, several jury rooms, and contains offices for the clerk, recorder, sheriff, county commissioners, and auditor. It presents neither in its internal economy, nor external architecture, a model of convenience or elegance. Its remoteness from the centre of the city is justly a cause of complaint.

JAIL.

The Jail is in the vicinity of the Court House. It is a brick building, containing about fourteen rooms, and has attached to it a yard for the use of the prisoners, enclosed by a high brick wall.

MARKET HOUSES.

There are in this city three large Market Houses. The Lower Market House is situated in the *bottom*, and extends nearly from Sycamore to Broadway. It is 300 feet in length, and supported by three rows of brick pillars. Market days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Market House on Fifth-street, is between Main and Walnut. It is 200 feet in length, and has two rows of brick pillars. Market days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Western Market House is on Sixth-street, between Plum and Western-row. It is about 150 feet in length, and has two rows of brick pillars. Market days, Mondays and Thursdays.

U. S. BANKING HOUSE.

The Banking House of the Branch Bank in this city, stands on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets. The front is built of *freestone*, and is forty feet exclusive of the wings, which are of the same materials, and 10 feet each in width. The remainder of the building is of brick. It is two stories in height, and ornamented with a handsome cornice. The front of the building presents one of the chastest specimens of architecture within the city.

MEDICAL COLLEGE EDIFICE.

The edifice for the Medical College of Ohio, is situated on Sixth-street, between Vine and Race. It is 54 by 36 feet, and two stories in height, besides the basement. When finished it will be divided into thirteen rooms, the two largest of which are designed for the public lectures, and are calculated to hold 450 pupils each. The seats in these two are arranged in the form of a semi-decagon, and rise in such a manner as to afford a distinct view from the most distant parts of the rooms.—The anatomical lecture room is well lighted by windows in the sides, and by a large octagonal sky light. The other rooms will be appropriated for the use of the medical societies, the general meetings of the class, the private anatomical pursuits of the professors and students, and the janitor. The building will be finished in the course of the ensuing summer.

HOSPITAL.

The edifice of the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio, is a large brick building, three stories besides the basement in height; 53 feet in front by 43 in depth.—The wing is two stories in height, and is 28 by 44 feet. The building contains 13 rooms, and 34 lunatic cells. It stands upon a lot in the north-west part of the city, containing four acres, which belongs to the establishment.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE EDIFICE.

The edifice belonging to the Cincinnati College (formerly constituting the Cincinnati Lancaster Seminary) stands near the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, in the rear of the First Presbyterian Church. It is a capacious two story brick edifice, consisting of two oblong wings, extending from Walnut, parallel to Fourth-street, 88 feet in depth, and connected by apartments for staircases, 18 by 30 feet. This intermediate portion supports a handsome dome, originally designed for an observatory. The upper story of each wing is divided into three rooms. The entire building is capable of receiving about 1000 pupils.

THE CINCINNATI THEATRE.

This edifice, which is situated on the south side of Columbia-street, between Main and Sycamore, was commenced by a company of 30 or 40 persons in 1819: but being erected on ground leased at a high rate, the *debts* of the establishment, for several years, accumulated faster than the *receipts;* and in 1825, it passed, by a public sale, into the hands of two individuals.

Since our citizens have recovered from their various embarrassments the theatre has been more liberally attended:—and the managers will doubtless soon be able to count upon sufficient patronage to justify them in frequently alluring to the west the most distinguished actors of the seaboard.

The lot, which is covered by the edifice and eastern wing, is 50 by 100 feet in size, and is bounded by an alley, over which a west wing is to be added, for a saloon. The central portion is about 40 by 100 feet, including a wing projecting 10 feet in the rear, and an Ionic portico of 12 by 40 feet in front. The interior, which is tastefully finished, is equally divided between the performers and the audience; having, for the accommodation of the latter, a pit, two tiers of boxes, and a spacious gallery, with commodious lobbies, punch room, &c. The whole, when improved and completed, according to the plan of the present owners, will be capable of containing about 800 persons.

CINCINNATI WATER WORKS.

The city is supplied with water from the Ohio river. The water is raised by a steam-engine, of about forty horse power, into a reservoir on the adjacent hill, at an elevation of 158

feet above low water-mark, and above 30 feet above the upper plain of the city. Two lines of wooden pipes conduct the water from this reservoir into the city, and from these, smaller pipes, amounting to about 40,000 feet, are laid along the principal streets, supplying at this time about 500 families, besides many manufacturing establishments. A new and enlarged reservoir has just been commenced, capable of containing upwards of 300,000 gallons, and during the ensuing summer iron pipes, of 8 and 10 inches in diameter, will be laid from the engine-house, which stands just above Deer-creek Bridge, to the reservoir, and from thence into the city. The distributing pipes will be extended as fast as they are needed.

In 1817, the Town Council granted, by ordinance, to the "Cincinnati Manufacturing Company," the exclusive privilege of supplying the city with water, for the term of 99 years, upon the condition of their paying annually to the corporation the sum of 100 dollars, and furnishing, in all cases of fire, the necessary supplies of water. To accomplish this, they were bound to place a fire plug at each block along which the water should be introduced; and to fill all such cisterns or reservoirs, free of expense, as might be constructed in future by the corporation; the water from which to be used only in cases of fire. The Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, in 1820, transferred to Samuel W. Davies this privilege—he refunding to the company its expenses incurred in the commencement of the work. On the first day of July, of the same year, the water was introduced on the upper and lower plains of the city, as required by the ordinance. Subsequent to this, the proprietor made repeated, but fruitless efforts to engage the citizens in the undertaking; and, with scarcely a hope of being enabled to complete the necessary works, he offered the whole establishment to the Council at a price stated to be below the actual cost. The proposition was submitted to the voters of the city, who decided against the purchase of a privilege, which ought never to have been granted away, and which sound policy required should be regained by the corporation at the earliest opportunity. As a last resort, the proprietor obtained, during the winter of 1825-6, an act, incorporating the "Cincinnati Water Company." Stock was immediately taken by a few individuals of the city, to an extent sufficient to make all the improvements and additions necessary for

completing the establishment. It is to be regretted, that the corporation should have bartered away, for a small annuity, a privilege, which, if properly managed, would in time have almost exempted the city from taxation: and that such an exclusive grant should have been made, without any restrictions, as to the charges thereafter to be imposed by the company, for the use of the water, is perhaps not less surprising than that the citizens should have decided against the purchase of the works, when recently offered.

PRESERVATION FROM FIRE.

There are in the city four fire engines, each having a company of 25 men, under the command of a captain: one Hose Company of 25 members, and having under their charge about 1800 feet of substantial hose: one Hook and Ladder Company of 30 men, properly equipped with hooks, ladders, and ropes: a Company for the preservation of the fire buckets, and a Protection Society composed of about 50 members. There are a chief, and one assistant engineer; 16 fire wardens, and about 150 firemen, who keep their engines in excellent order, and in cases of fire are prompt, active, and persevering.

The City Council have recently erected, in different parts of the city, five substantial brick cisterns, each of sufficient capacity to contain upwards of 5,000 gallons of water.—These are kept constantly filled, and being connected with the pipes which conduct the water along the streets, may, in cases of fire, be replenished as fast as the water is drawn from them by the engines. These cisterns, affording, particularly in the season when fires are most frequent, the chief and only certain supplies of water, should speedily be increased to treble their present number.

FUEL.

Wood is the chief article of fuel; which is boated down the Ohio and Licking rivers, or brought in waggons from the adjacent country. Coal, from the mines above, is brought to the city in considerable quantities, but is not yet extensively used, except in the manufacturing establishments.

MARKETS.

Cincinnati has six market days in each week. On four of these, the market houses exhibit in great abundance, beef, veal, pork, and mutton of an excellent quality: fine turkeys,

geese, chickens, ducks, and quails: pike, perch, eels, cat and sword fish; to which may be added the soft-shelled turtle. Venison and bear meat are not unfrequently offered. The vegetable market is extensive and excellent, abounding in all the roots and herbs common to the middle states—embracing the different varieties of the potatoe, cabbage, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets, radishes, celery, onions, cucumbers, pumpkins, egg plants, &c. &c. Among the domestic fruits, may be enumerated fine flavoured apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, quinces, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, black-berries, cranberries, crab apples, pawpaws, fall, winter, and fox grapes, mulberries, and the nuts of the hickory, walnut, hazel, and chesnut trees: melons of the various kinds, and finely flavoured, are both cheap and abundant. By our steam-boats, we are supplied with oranges, figs, pine-apples, and other fruits of the south: also raisins, almonds, prunes, dried currants, filberts, &c. &c. From November until April, oysters may be had, imported in kegs and canisters, hermetically closed. They are occasionally brought from New Orleans in the shell. Salted salmon, mackerel, shad, codfish, and herrings are common.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.

This society was established in this city in 1791, and incorporated in 1807. The pastor is the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson. The church belonging to this society is situated on the west side of Main-street, between Fourth and Fifth. It is a brick building, 68 by 85 feet, and has two cupolas, one at each corner of the front. In the rear it has an octagonal projection for a vestry. The basements of the turrets contain the staircases. It has 112 pews, 5 aisles, a large gallery, and a bell. The plan of the building is not however in good taste.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.

The Second Presbyterian Society, was organized in 1817. The Rev. David Root is pastor. Its place of worship is a frame building on the east side of Walnut, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

This church is under the care of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, and was formed in the year 1817. Their place of worship is a convenient brick building, 40 by 55 feet, two stories in height, neatly finished, and situated on Sixth-street, between Walnut and Vine.

METHODIST SOCIETY.

The Methodist Society was established in 1804, and incorporated in 1811. They occupy two churches; one a capacious stone building with brick wings, situated on Fifth-street, between Sycamore and Broadway. The other a brick building, two stories in height, standing at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets.

ENON BAPTIST SOCIETY.

The Enon Baptist Church was formed in 1820. The Rev. James Challen is pastor. Their place of worship is a brick building on Walnut, between Third and Fourth streets, capable of seating about 700 persons. The congregation consists of about 250 members.

NEW JERUSALEM SOCIETY.

The New Jerusalem Church was organized in 1811. It is under the care of Rev. A. Hurdus. Its place of worship is on Centre, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This society was incorporated in 1817, and is under the care of the Rev. William Burke. Its place of worship is a frame building on Vine-street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

The Society of Friends was formed in 1813. Their Meeting-house stands near the western part of the city, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

GERMAN LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

This church was instituted in 1814, and is at present under the care of the Rev. L. H. Myer. Its place of worship is a neat brick building on Third, between Broadway and Ludlow streets.

FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY.

This church was constituted in December, 1813. Its place of worship is on the corner of Vine and Sixth streets.

AFRICAN CHURCH.

This society holds its meetings in a frame building, erected for the purpose, standing east of Broadway and north of Sixth-street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

This society was organized in this city in 1818. In 1823 the Rev. Doctor Fenwick was appointed Catholic Bishop of Cincinnati, and in the course of a few months afterwards a frame church was erected on Sycamore, above Sixth-street. In 1826 an additional building of brick was added. The stated number of the clergy is a bishop and four priests. It is in the contemplation of this society to establish, within a short period, a theological seminary, and a college for the education of youth. Several intelligent ladies belonging to the religious order of the Poor Clares have recently arrived from Europe, and connected themselves with this congregation. Their object, in part, is to keep free schools for the instruction of poor children. They have already opened one with a class of 60 pupils. Arrangements are making by the society to procure suitable buildings for the accommodation of these sisters, when they will be prepared to receive young ladies as boarders, and instruct them in all the higher branches of education.

The cathedral belonging to this congregation is a neat specimen of Gothic architecture, the plan of which, with some slight alterations, was furnished by Mr. Michael Scott, of this city. The building is 110 feet in length; 50 in breadth; 30 from the base to the cornice: and has five handsome windows in each side, 15 feet in height. There are 88 pews on the first floor. The gallery is large, and has the orchestra in the centre, which is shortly to receive a splendid organ. The

altar is arranged in good taste, and ornamented with a large and beautiful painting by Verschoot, representing the investiture of a *religious*. There are several other valuable paintings hung around the walls. The interior of the church is handsomely finished, and presents a spacious and elegant room, capable of seating about 800 persons.

The edifice for the Literary College is to correspond in its exterior with the cathedral, and be connected with it in the rear by the frame church originally occupied by the society: the whole will then form three sides of a square, and when properly ornamented with a steeple, will present a magnificent appearance.

JEWISH CONGREGATION.

This society was established in this city in 1822. It has a number of members, and is increasing. A frame building, west of Main-street, and between Third and Fourth, is at present used by the society as a synagogue.

UNIVERSALISTS.

A society of Universalians is about to be organized in this city. It is in contemplation by the members to build a church in the course of the year 1827.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized a short time since, and is under the care of the Rev. C. B. M'Kee. It has yet no place of public worship, but the society has it in contemplation to erect one during the ensuing summer.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

This society, whose object is the resuscitation of drowned persons, consists of about 300 members, and was formed in 1819. It has procured a fine set of apparatus, consisting of three boats, with four sets of drags for each; a moveable bed, with a stove for heating it, and a pair of bellows, with different sized nozles. The apparatus is deposited in houses at suitable places on the river bank. The officers are a president, three vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and seven directors.

The Miami Bible Society was formed in 1814, for the purpose of distributing Bibles among the poor.

The Female Auxiliary Bible Society was formed in 1816.

THE FEMALE ASSOCIATION, for the benefit of Africans, was instituted in 1817.

THE WESTERN NAVIGATION BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY was formed in 1818.

THE UNION SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY was established in 1817.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A society, with the above title, has recently been formed in this city. It is intended to be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society; but its funds are to be appropriated to the expenses of forwarding to Africa the free blacks of Cincinnati, who may be found willing to be sent to that country. The number of members is already about one hundred.

MASONIC INSTITUTIONS.

CINCINNATI ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 2, was instituted in 1817. William Greene, High Priest.

THE N. C. HARMONY LODGE, No. 2, was institnted in this city in 1791. Arva Wilson, W. Master.

THE MIAMI LODGE, No. 46, was formed in 1818. William Greene, W. Master.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 81, was formed in 1825. William Rossell Foster, W. Master. Morgan Neville, Past Master.

LAFAYETTE, Honorary Member. General Lafayette, after whom this lodge is named, and whose anticipated reception in this city, was one cause of its being organized at the particular time it went into operation, was made an honorary member on the evening of the 11th of May, A. L. 5825, and in person signed the bye-laws of the society on the 19th of May, A. L. 5825.

COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This public charity had its origin in the year 1821. In the preceding December, Governor Brown recommended to the legislature the establishment of a Commercial Hospital. At the same time, Dr. Drake, then labouring to fix permanently the foundations of our Medical School, suggested to the trustees, who superintended the paupers of the city, the advantage of uniting with the state, and establishing an In-

firmary, for the common benefit of the poor confided to their care, and the diseased boatmen of Ohio, and other states of the west, who might at any time grant to her citizens, engaged in commerce, similar relief. The trustees adopted the suggestion, and its author was made the bearer of their petition. To this, he added another from the faculty of the Medical College, and a third from himself, proposing the addition of a Lunatic Asylum. To the honour of the state, the project completely succeeded. The General Assembly appropriated ten thousand dollars, in various kinds of depreciated bank paper; and gave, for the permanent support of the establishment, half the auction duties of the city. The trustees supplied an eligible site, and an edifice was erected, which, for three years, has been devoted to its proper and praiseworthy objects.

A signal reduction of taxes for the support of the poor, has resulted to us, from the execution of this benevolent and comprehensive plan; the paupers of the city, when ill, have been rendered more comfortable; many citizens of Ohio, when engaged in commerce, and strangers, without pecuniary means, have enjoyed the benefits of the charity; while the unhappy victims of insanity, for whom it is the duty of society to provide, have received suitable accommodations and assistance.

THE KIDD FUND.

The late Mr. John Kidd, of this city, bequeathed, at his decease, in the year 1818, one thousand dollars per annum, for ever, for the "education of poor children and youth of Cincinnati." This fund arises from the rents of a piece of ground situated at the south-west corner of Main and Front streets. By his will, the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson and the Rev. O. M. Spencer were made the trustees, with power to transfer the same to the trustees of any literary incorporation. Such transfer was made in the year 1819 to the trustees of the Cincinnati College. The first receipts from this liberal bequest were in October, 1819; and between that period and October, 1825, the sum of 6000 dollars was received. During the first half of these five years, from 75 to 100 children constantly received instruction upon the Lancasterian plan; and for the two and a half succeeding years, owing to the great reduction in the price of tuition, 375 pupils were constantly enjoying the munificence of this charity.

In 1825 an adverse claim to the fee-simple of the ground, thus bequeathed by Mr. Kidd, was asserted, and the lessee of the premises was enjoined from paying over the accruing rents to the trustees, until the final adjudication upon the title. When this will take place, and what may be its result, are uncertain. Should the decision be adverse to the title of the donor, it is much to be hoped that a charity, which promises such lasting and substantial benefits, may be continued by the successful party, according to the wishes and directions of Mr. Kidd.

THE WOODWARD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. William Woodward, of this city, with a liberality which entitles him to the gratitude of his fellow citizens, has recently conveyed in trust, for the support of a free grammar school, for the education of the poor children of the city, a valuable tract of land, containing six acres, lying a little north of the line of the canal, and between Broadway and Main-street. So soon as the canal is completed, it is the intention of the trustees to divide this tract into suitable building lots, and to lease them, subject to a revaluation every fifteen years. It is computed that the rents in 1828 will be sufficient to authorize the opening of a school with at least 60 pupils. The deed of trust is made to Samuel Lewis and Osmond Cogswell, and provides for the annual election, by the voters of the city, of a third trustee. On the decease or resignation of the trustees named in the will, their successors are to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, and in case the City Court should be abolished, the same power is given perpetually to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county. Mr. Woodward owns, in common with the county of Hamilton, another tract of land adjoining the one already described, worth about 9000 dollars. He proposes, in case the commissioners of the county will do so likewise, to make a similar conveyance of this tract for the education of the poor children of the whole county. This liberal and praiseworthy proposition should certainly be met by the commissioners in a corresponding spirit. In that case permanent provision for extending the rudiments of an English education to the poor children of the city and county, will be secured for an unlimited period, to an extent calculated to confer the most substantial benefits upon that interesting class of our population.

A charter, incorporating the trustees of this public charity by the name of "The Woodward Free Grammar School of Cincinnati," has just been passed by the legislature, as well as a law, authorizing the commissioners of the county to convey the tract above referred to, according to the proposition of Mr. Woodward.

CHAPTER V.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

EARLY in 1819 Dr. Daniel Drake made to the legislature a personal application for authority to establish a Medical School in Cincinnati. The bill submitted by him was enacted on the 19th of January, and has since been several times amended.

The institution opened in the autumn of 1820, when it had a class of 30 pupils. After two prosperous sessions, there succeeded an interregnum of two years, during which the founder of the institution was induced a second time to enter the school of Kentucky, then rapidly rising into a distinction which does honour to the western states.

A new organization of the Ohio College was effected in 1825, and the respectable number of the present class (82) confirms the judgment of its projector as to the superior natural and social advantages afforded by our city for such an institution. Among these are, the facility of reaching it by water from the most distant parts; the great cheapness of living, from its being an emporium of agricultural products; its latitude being more favourable to anatomical pursuits than southern climates; its numerous and mixed population furnishing ample means for demonstrations in anatomy and surgery; and, finally, its general hospital, contributing to the same important object, and affording to professors and pupils various opportunities for studying, practically, the nature of diseases. Of this establishment the professors of the col-

lege are, *ex officio*, the gratuitous medical and surgical attendants, with the privilege of introducing and instructing their pupils.

In the session of 1825-6 the General Assembly gave half the auction duties of the city, for four years, to the Medical College Corporation, out of which an appropriate edifice, sufficient for all the professors, has been erected. The residue of the fund, as it accrues, will be at the disposal of the trustees for the benefit of the institution.

The present professors are Doctors John Moorhead, Jedediah Cobb, Josiah Whitman, and the Rev. Elijah Slack.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE.

This institution was chartered in the winter of 1818-19, by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio. A faculty was shortly afterwards organized, and the Rev. Elijah Slack elected president. The government of the college is vested in a Board of Trustees, chosen annually from among the stockholders.

The only endowment which the institution possesses arises from private munificence. A large portion of the property derived in this way, having been appropriated to the payment of debts, and the remainder being unproductive, the trustees have deemed it expedient to suspend the college exercises for the present, and to appropriate the accruing rents to the discharge of the remaining debts. They have accordingly leased the rooms in the college edifice, and from the proceeds are enabled, not only to pay the interest on the debts, but also to discharge annually several hundred dollars of the principal. The trustees expect at no distant time to organize another faculty, and again to open the college under more favourable auspices than attended its original commencement. In the meantime all the rooms of the edifice are occupied by schools, except the one permanently appropriated for the Lancasterian department, the exercises of which, although recently suspended, will soon be re-opened, under the superintendence of a competent teacher.

Of the success of the Cincinnati College there can be little doubt, whenever the Board of Trustees shall be enabled to procure a gentleman of talents, and extensive literary reputation, to preside over the institution. Until that period shall arrive it is gratifying that our citizens, who have sons to educate, can avail themselves of the advantages of the Miami

University, which is located in the vicinity of our city, and is now rising into respectability.

CINCINNATI FEMALE ACADEMY.

This institution, of which John Locke, M. D. is the principal, is located in a new and commodious brick-house on Walnut-street, between Third and Fourth. In addition to the principal, there are teachers of the French language, of music, of penmanship, of needlework, and an assistant in the preparatory department. There is also a Board of Visitors, consisting of twelve gentlemen, appointed for the purpose of examining the pupils, and superintending the interests of the academy. The price of tuition, exclusive of music and the French language, is from four to ten dollars a quarter. In August of each year there is a public examination, at which medals, and the honorary degrees of the academy, are awarded. The vacation following the annual examination comprises four weeks. The academy possesses a competent apparatus for illustrations in chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, and for teaching the simple elements of the different branches to the younger pupils.

The plan of the institution embraces an extended circle of female education. The principal has adopted the *demonstrative* method of teaching, by which a knowledge of *things* instead of *words* alone is imparted. The exercises, in relation to *things* of *quantity*, are such that the eye measures, the hand delineates, the reason compares, and the tongue describes at the same moment. As the pupils advance, they learn to operate mentally, without diagrams, and finally to calculate in the usual way in arithmetic and geometry, but with a more perfect understanding of their principles. This method of instruction is on the plan of Pestalozzi, and judging from personal observations made in Doctor Locke's academy, is admirably calculated to advance children in their elementary studies. The idea entertained by some persons that the system of Pestalozzi tends to infidelity, would seem to be unfounded; abstractedly, it appears to have no immediate connexion with the doctrines of the Bible.

About four years are required to pass through the prescribed course of studies in order to obtain the honorary degree of the academy.

It is a fact not less remarkable than it is illustrative of the *health* of Cincinnati, that of the several hundred pupils who

have been members of this academy, since its establishment, not one has died, and but few, during the period of their membership, have been seriously afflicted with disease.

FEMALE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The boarding-school, under the superintendence of the Misses Bailey, is kept on Broadway, between Market and Columbia streets, and is the oldest one in the city. These ladies, who are well qualified, both by their attainments and high respectability, for the duties which they have undertaken, are now assisted in their school by Mr. F. Eckstein, who has devoted many years to the instruction of youth, and whose testimonials of merit have already been laid before the public. All the elementary, as well as higher branches of female education, including the French language, music, painting, and drawing, are taught in this institution. Young ladies, who may wish to board in the family of the superintendents, can be furnished with suitable accommodations.

CINCINNATI FEMALE SCHOOL.

This institution, for the instruction of young ladies exclusively, is now in operation, under the superintendence of Messrs. Albert and John W. Picket, late of New York, who have long been advantageously known as instructors, and the authors of some elementary works, denominated the "American School Class Books." In their mode of teaching they follow the *analytic* or *inductive* system. Their course of study embraces the ordinary branches taught in female academies, including the Latin, Greek, and French languages, music, drawing, &c. They occupy a suite of rooms in the south wing of the Cincinnati College edifice.

The location of these gentlemen in Cincinnati has been considered by many of our citizens as a matter of public interest. That they will receive the patronage due to their laudable efforts in the line of their profession there can be no doubt.

The Rev. C. B. M'Kee's classical academy is kept on Third-street, near the post-office. The Rev. Mr. Slack's school, which has a valuable apparatus, and in which lectures on various subjects are delivered, is taught in the north wing of the college edifice. There are in all about fifty schools within the city; and in addition to those already enumerated, may be particularly mentioned those under the care of Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kinmont, Mr. Talbert, Mr. Winright, Mr. Chute, Mr. Wing, and Mr. Morecraft.

CINCINNATI READING ROOM.

This valuable establishment, owned by Mr. E. P. Langdon, is situated on Third-street, in the rear of the post-office. It is furnished with many of the most valuable newspapers and literary journals of the United States; among which may be enumerated the North American Review, the Museum, the United States Literary Gazette, the Port Folio, and also the Edinburgh Review.

It is creditable to the public spirit of the proprietor, that he admits strangers, who remain but a short time in the city, to all the privileges of the establishment free of expense. This liberality entitles Mr. Langdon to a generous support from our citizens. His establishment is deserving of *much more* patronage than it has yet received. Were the proprietor properly encouraged, he would be enabled to engraft upon it, at no distant day, a respectable Athenæum—an institution which, at this time, forms so great a desideratum in our city.

WESTERN MUSEUM.

This interesting establishment, one of the greatest ornaments of our city, reflects credit on all who have contributed to its origin and advancement. Its projector was the late Mr. William Steele, justly distinguished for his liberal and patriotic views. In the summer of 1818 he proposed to Dr. Drake to unite with him and two other gentlemen in the establishment of a public museum. Dr. Drake preferred a more extended association, and a meeting was accordingly held, where a constitution was adopted. The museum was first opened for general exhibition on the 10th of June, 1820, when a public discourse, on the objects and advantages of the establishment, was delivered by one of the founders. For several years it was under the management of a board of directors, during which its principal curator was Dr. Robert Best, who has left in the museum numerous evidences of his taste and talents. In 1823 the society placed it in the keeping of Mr. Joseph Dorfeuille, the present proprietor, reserving only to the members their original privilege of visiting it with their families. The exertions of Mr. Dorfeuille, to render it worthy of the society by which it was founded, and of the encouraging patronage which it has received, have been zealous, directed by good taste, and successful.

A multitude of persons have contributed to the collection, by sale, donation, and deposite.

1. Dr. Drake turned over to the society his cabinet of minerals, organic remains, fossil bones, and western antiquities.

2. The managers caused new explorations to be made at Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky, so famous for the remains of the mammoth and arctic elephant, and obtained many specimens of both kinds.

3. Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. John J. Audubon, and especially Dr. Best, successively employed as artists and curators of the museum, made an interesting collection of the quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fishes of the west, most of which are in a state of excellent preservation.

4. Our Consul General, Condy Raguet, Esq., at Rio de Janeiro, together with a number of his public spirited countrymen, while in that country, collected and forwarded to the managers of the Western Museum, several hundred beautiful specimens in natural history.

5. Mr. Dorfeuille united with the previous collection of the society, his own extensive cabinet of Egyptian antiquities, foreign and domestic birds, and western amphibia.

6. The same gentleman has lately purchased the interesting collections of the late lamented Mr. John D. Clifford, of Lexington, consisting of many hundred choice specimens of American antiquities, extraneous fossils, and minerals.

Derived from these different sources, the museum now contains, 100 mammoth and arctic elephant bones; 50 bones of the megalonix; 33 quadrupeds; 500 birds; 200 fishes; 5000 invertebral animals; 1000 fossils; 3500 minerals;* 325 botanical specimens; 3125 medals, coins, and tokens; 150 specimens of Egyptian antiquities; 215 American antiquities; 112 coloured microscopic designs; cosmoramic, optic, and prismorama views of American scenery and buildings; the tattooed head of a New Zealand chief; together with about 500 specimens of miscellaneous curiosities. The museum also contains several specimens of the fine arts. Among them, a fine transparency, representing the Battle of New Orleans, executed by a lady of this city. It has also

* These are arranged according to Cleaveland's System. Each specimen is labelled, and supplied with its appropriate description, cut from the pages of that distinguished Mineralogist.

an elegant organ; the whole neatly and scientifically arranged, in an extensive suite of rooms, on the corner of Main and Second streets.

One of the original objects of the society, was to establish courses of lectures, illustrative of the various articles in the museum. Such lectures have already been delivered by several gentlemen, and the practice is every way worthy of being continued.

LETTON'S MUSEUM.

This establishment, owned by Mr. Ralph Letton, is kept in two spacious halls in the second and third stories of the brick building, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets. It was commenced in this city by Messrs. Letton and Willet, in the year 1818. The upper hall is principally occupied by wax figures. The museum contains about 200 birds, 40 animals, 2000 minerals, 50 mammoth bones, 23 wax figures, besides a variety of Indian antiquities, marine shells, and miscellaneous articles. The number of yearly subscribers is about 300. A course of lectures on Ancient and Modern History, has recently been delivered in this institution.

CINCINNATI LIBRARY.

In 1812 a law was passed by the legislature, incorporating the "Circulating Library Society of Cincinnati," and in 1814 the institution was opened. The capital of the company was raised by subscription. The shares are 10 dollars each, subject to an annual tax of 1 dollar, 50 cents; and transferrable by assignment. The library contains at this time about 1300 well selected volumes, in the various departments of science and literature. It is kept in one of the lower rooms of the college edifice, where access may be had to it every Saturday afternoon. Its affairs are managed by seven directors, annually elected by the shareholders, one of whom is designated as president. Strangers, and other non-shareholders, can have the use of the books, either by the single volume, or by a monthly, quarterly, or annual subscription. *Valuable* books (not already on the shelves) are at all times received by the directors in payment for shares.

The Cincinnati Library having thus far sustained itself, through a series of embarrassments, which have been common to all, and fatal to many of our public institutions; and a period having arrived, when the number and ability of

our citizens to support it can no longer be doubtful, it is confidently hoped, that the urgent appeals of its guardians to those who have the interests of literature, and the honour of the city at heart, will no longer prove unavailing.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

This important institution was founded in 1821, by the liberality of the citizens of Cincinnati. It contains about 1200 volumes. All young persons engaged in the mechanical, or any other laborious employments, are entitled to the use of the books, upon the single condition of a guarantee for their safe return to the librarian. The contributors annually elect five directors for the management of the affairs of this praiseworthy institution.

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

There are nine newspapers published in this city. The Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, the National Republican and Ohio Political Register, the Cincinnati Advertiser, the National Crisis and Cincinnati Emporium, are each published semi-weekly: The Parthenon, the Western Tiller, and the Saturday Evening Chronicle, weekly: The Cincinnati Commercial Register, daily: There is also one in the German language, entitled the Ohio Chronicle, published weekly.

The Ohio Medical Repository, edited by Guy W. Wright, M. D., is published semi-monthly. It is shortly to be enlarged, and will then make its appearance in monthly numbers.

The Rev. Timothy Flint, a gentleman of literary taste and attainments, is about to establish a monthly journal in this city, to be called the "Western Magazine and Review," to be devoted to the cause of literature and science. The value of such a work to the city must be sufficiently obvious; and it is gratifying to us to be enabled to state, that a respectable number of subscribers has been obtained.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Mr. F. Eckstein, an intelligent and highly ingenious artist of this city, is about to commence the formation of an Academy of the Fine Arts, on a plan well calculated to ensure success. His skill in sculpture and taking plaster *casts*, his taste in painting, and his enterprising industry, will, even

with a moderate amount of patronage, ensure the permanence and respectability of the institution. Mr. Eckstein has already a number of *busts*, and other specimens of art, which will be arranged as the nucleus of his establishment, so soon as suitable apartments can be procured. A part of the plan embraces the delivery of lectures in the institution, illustrative of the departments of the arts which properly belong to an academy of this kind. For the honour of the city, it is hoped that an institution so well calculated to impart solid advantage, blended with intellectual pleasure, will be liberally supported by the citizens.

CHAPTER VI.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

THERE are three courts, besides those of the mayor and justices of the peace, held in Cincinnati; these are the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the City Court.

1. The SUPREME COURT of Ohio is held *annually*. It has, by law, exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of divorce and alimony; original jurisdiction (concurrent with that of the Common Pleas) in all civil cases, both at law and equity, in which the cause of action exceeds one thousand dollars; and appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of the Common Pleas, in all cases in which that court has original jurisdiction. It can also issue all writs necessary to enforce its jurisdiction, or the due administration of justice. In criminal cases, this court has jurisdiction of capital offences.

2. The COURT OF COMMON PLEAS holds its session three times in the course of the year. This court has original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both at law and equity, where the matter in dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of a justice, and appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of justices in their respective counties. This court has also cognizance of

all crimes, offences, and misdemeanors, the punishment of which is not capital.* It has sole jurisdiction of all matters of a probate and testamentary nature. It appoints guardians, and issues all writs, except those of error and mandamus. It is, likewise, vested with a species of *executive* power. It appoints its clerk, public prosecutor, commissioner of insolvents, commissioner in Chancery, county surveyor, county inspectors. It licenses ministers to solemnize marriages; also, auctioneers, ferries, and taverns. The associate judges appoint the recorder, and also a county commissioner in case of death, removal, or resignation.

3. City Court.—This court is, by the law of January 1827, held on the first Mondays of March, June, September, and December in each year. It is a court of record, and composed of the mayor and aldermen, any three of whom constitute a quorum. It is vested with original jurisdiction (concurrent with that of the Common Pleas) of all crimes, misdemeanors, and offences, committed within the limits of the city, the punishment of which is not capital, nor confinement in the penitentiary of the state; concurrent jurisdiction with the Common Pleas, in all civil cases, where the parties are residents of the city; and appellate jurisdiction from the judgments of the mayor in all cases arising under the ordinances of the city. It appoints its clerk and city prosecutor.

4. Mayor's Court.—The mayor, in his judicial capacity, has exclusive cognizance of all causes for the violation of city ordinances, and the same civil and criminal jurisdiction and powers that are vested in a justice of the peace.

5. Justices of the Peace.—Of these there are three within the city. They are conservators of the peace, and can examine bail, or commit all persons charged with a breach of the laws. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases extends throughout the *county;* in civil cases it is limited to the *township,* and does not exceed one hundred dollars in amount, except in voluntary confessions of judgment, in which it extends to two hundred dollars, and is co-extensive with the county.

* No crime is, by the laws of Ohio, punished capitally, except that of murder in the first degree. In that case the prisoner can elect to be tried by the Court of Common Pleas.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

1. The Supreme and County Courts are held in the Court-house at the intersection of Main and Court streets.

2. The office of the clerk of the Supreme and County Courts, is on the first floor of the Court-house.

3. The Sheriff's office is in the same building, and on the same floor.

4. The Recorder's office is in the second story.

5. The County Auditor and Commissioners have their office in a room opposite to the recorder's.

6. The City Court-room, and Mayor's office, are in a brick building on the north side of Third-street, between Main and Sycamore.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND POLICE.

Cincinnati was first incorporated in the year 1802; since which time its charter has been repeatedly modified, and is now entirely superseded by a new one, which is to take effect from the 1st of March next. This instrument vests the municipal power of the city in a City Council, which is to consist of three trustees, annually chosen, by the qualified voters, from each ward of the city. The qualified voters are those who have the qualifications of an elector for members of the General Assembly, and have resided one year in the ~~city~~. The qualifications for a trustee are three years' residence in the city, one year in the ward from which he is elected, and the possession of a freehold. The Council have power to hold property—to levy taxes (not exceeding two mills on the grand levy); to borrow money (not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, without the consent of the people) to erect a city prison; establish a Board of Health, with proper officers and regulations; and to enact all ordinances necessary to the safety, morals, and good government of the city; for these and other purposes it can create inferior offices, open streets, establish markets, grant licenses, and impose penalties.

COUNCIL FOR 1826.

Lewis Howell, *Pres.*	W. Stephenson,	E. Hulse,
S. Hazen,	S. Newell,	H. Gassaway,
J. M'Intyre,	O. Lovell,	S. Burrows,
W. Noble,	C. Tatem,	J. Whetstone.

MAYOR. Isaac G. Burnet.

This officer is, hereafter, to be chosen biennially by the people, and, besides his judicial duties, is the general superintending and executive magistrate of the city.

ALDERMEN.

The duty of an alderman is that of an associate judge of the City Court. They are to be biennially elected by the people.

CITY OFFICERS.

The marshal is the ministerial officer of the city, and City Court: he is invested with all the powers of a sheriff and constable within the limits of the corporation, but can serve process throughout the county. This officer, and the treasurer of the city, are elective biennially. The recorder is appointed by the Council, has charge of the laws and ordinances, and presides in the absence of the president of the council. The clerk of the Council is appointed by them, and keeps a journal of their proceedings. Besides these, the council have power to appoint assessors, collectors, surveyors, street commissioners, health officers, clerks and constables of the markets, supervisors of highways, measurers of wood and coal, wharf masters, and such other officers as may be found necessary to the general convenience and good government of the city.

Besides the sheriff and marshal, with their deputies, there are three constables, who are the ministerial officers of the Justices' Courts: these have, hitherto, been found sufficient to preserve peace and good order in a city whose population, though heterogeneous in character and pursuits, is yet remarkable for its good morals and regular conduct.

CITY WATCH.

Heretofore there have been no other police officers in Cincinnati than the regular ministers of law; but the council, in compliance with the wishes of a respectable portion of the community, have recently established a City Watch, consisting of two captains and eighteen men, at an expense of about 3000 dollars per annum. A watch, in a city of the magnitude of Cincinnati, is obviously of great importance; but it may be seriously doubted, whether the erection of a few lamps should not have preceded its establishment; for, in proportion to the increase of light, the facilities for the commis-

sion of crimes are lessened, and, of consequence, the means of detection rendered more numerous. A couple of lamps at each intersection of the streets, in those parts of the city thickly populated, would add greatly to the comfort of the citizens, and the safety of their property. This measure seems, indeed, to be essentially important, at a time when the constant erection of new buildings necessarily fills the streets with lumber, and other obstructions, which at night often prove highly dangerous.

CLEANLINESS.

It is the duty of the health officers to examine the streets, alleys, and buildings of the city, and remove all nuisances and objects injurious to health. This duty is generally well performed. It may be remarked, however, that there is not that attention paid to the cleanliness of those streets which are paved that comfort and health would require. In Upper and Lower Market streets the filth collected on market mornings is suffered to remain for one, and sometimes for two days, before it is removed. The practice, too, of suffering the upper parts of the Quay to be occupied as a stand for horses and waggons, is objectionable. Whenever this public work, so useful, as well as ornamental, to the city, shall cease to be used as a waggon-yard, and shall have been adorned with one or two rows of shade trees, running parallel to Front-street, it will become a promenade not less pleasant than beautiful.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of Cincinnati is *good*. For a city in the latitude of 39°, situate on the banks of a large river, it is *remarkably good*. We testify to this fact, after much observation and inquiry. The desolating epidemics which have occasionally invaded most of the towns of the Mississippi and Ohio, from New Orleans to Marietta, have never, from the concurrent testimony of our senior physicians, and oldest inhabitants, visited this place. Every summer and autumn, however, Cincinnati, in common with all the towns of the middle and southern states, is, to a certain extent, affected with cholera and bilious fever. The former, especially, attacks children, and not unfrequently proves fatal. Its reign is co-existent with the period of intense heat. Its fatal effects, we have observed, may be in a great degree obviated by a temporary retreat to the country. Bilious fevers occur

chiefly in early autumn; but are by no means a scourge to the city, and do not, as far as we have seen, affect emigrants more than native or acclimated citizens. Of chronic diseases, indigestion or dyspepsia, merits a special designation. Consumption undoubtedly prevails to a much less degree than in the north and north-east, but it is not an uncommon disease among us.

The topographical circumstances of Cincinnati are by no means unfavourable to public health. The river beach for three miles is rocky and narrow. The plain on which the city is built is elevated and sandy, and at a distance from the river is not depressed into basins, giving rise to ponds and marshes, as is frequently the case in other places. The mouth of Mill creek, nearly two miles to the north-west of the centre of the city, presents the only drowned lands in its vicinity. These, in general, are inundated but once or twice in the course of the year; no ponds are left behind, and the direction in which they lie causes the exhalation to be, in a great degree, wafted past the city on the north.

The city plat is not without its nuisances, notwithstanding the possession by the corporation of ample powers. These nuisances are created chiefly by the opening of new streets from the upper to the lower plain, which dam up the waters and filth, which otherwise would flow off. This period of transition is, however, obviously a short one, and when the intervening squares are filled up and built upon, Cincinnati may challenge any other town on the western waters to a comparison of public causes of disease.

CITY PRISON.

The County Jail is at present the only place used for the confinement of prisoners within the city. It is the common receptacle of offenders of all descriptions, whether confined upon mesne or final process. This arrangement is inconvenient in practice, and dangerous to morals. There is a gradation in crime which ought to be imitated in its punishment: it is also contagious, and those who have not acquired inveterate habits should not be exposed to its influence. In all large places a Bridewell or House of Correction should be provided to punish those whose offences are of inferior magnitude, and reform those who are young. The council have now the power to erect such a prison; and it is hoped that it will soon be exercised, both for the general conve-

nience of the city, and the improvement of the morals of the unfortunate victims of crime and folly.

The following statement exhibits the number and character of the convictions, within the county of Hamilton, during 1826:

Murder in the first degree	1	Stabbing, with intent to kill	1
Rape	1	Burglary	2
Perjury	1	Uttering counterfeit money	3
Assault, with intent to commit murder	1	Horse stealing	3
Assault, with intent to commit mayham	2	Grand larceny	4
		Petit larceny	4
		Total,	23

Of these offences, all are punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, except murder, which is capital, and petit larceny, which is confinement in the County Jail.

FINANCES.

Since the commencement of the Ohio canals, a new *mode* of taxation has been adopted, in order to equalize the burdens of government, and facilitate the progress of improvements. Every species of property,* not exempted by policy, has been valued by assessors, and that valuation, corrected by a Board of Equalization, was placed on what is called the Grand Levy. On this amount a certain per centage is annually levied for each of the various objects of the revenue. The entire valuation of the city of Cincinnati, under this system, was—3,157,392 dollars. On this sum, there was levied in 1826, 9½ mills, or 29,995 dollars, 22 cents. Of the whole direct tax less than one-third was appropriated to the use of the corporation. The residue was applied to four different objects, in the following proportion:

	Dollars.
1. State tax, 2 mills	6314 78 4
2. County, 3 mills	9472 17 6
3. Township, 1 mill	3157 39 2
4. School, ½ mill	1578 69 6
In all, 6½ mills	20,523 04 8

* Besides these, there is a road tax, or commutation in money, assessed upon all persons between 15 and 60, who have been three months residents in the state.

The state tax is assessed by the legislature, and amounts to little more than *one-fifth* of the whole; a great portion of which is applied to the ordinary purposes of government, and not, as may be supposed, to the use of the canals.

The county tax is assessed by the commissioners, and placed at their disposal.

The township tax is levied by the trustees, and by them applied to the support of the poor.

The school tax is levied for the support of common schools.

The revenue of the corporation is derived,

1. From a direct tax assessed on the Grand Levy. 2. From licences to taverns, porter-houses, coffee-houses, plays, exhibitions, &c. &c. 3. Wharfage. 4. Rent of Market-stalls, 5. Tax on animals. 6. Fines and other miscellaneous items. The amount obtained from each of these sources will be very nearly exhibited in the following statement:

	Dollars.
Direct tax, 3 mills on the Grand Levy	9472 17 6
Licences to taverns, coffee-houses, and porter-houses	4445 00 0
Wharfage (about)	2200 00 0
Rent of market-stalls	1400 00 0
Tax on animals	975 05 9
Licences for plays, exhibitions, &c. (about)	500 00 0
Fines and miscellaneous items (about)	800 00 0
	19,792 23 5
Balance in the treasury at the close of last year	948 58 0
Borrowed of the O. Insurance Company	3000 00 0
Total revenue of the city in 1826	23,742 81 5

From this statement it appears that not one half of the direct revenue of the city is derived from *taxation;* the remainder is drawn from rents of property, the public quay, and from sources which both good morals and sound policy approve.

The principal items of expenditure are, 1. Public improvements. 2. Expenses of the City Court and Government. 3. Salaries of various officers. 4. Fire department. 5. Health

department. The exact amount of each of the above classes of expenditure cannot be ascertained till the close of the financial year in March next. The largest portion of the city funds has, however, been appropriated to the construction of quays and wharfs, the paving of streets, and the construction of other works of public utility. During the past year there have been 4800 feet of street paved, at an expense to the city of 5800 dollars. Besides this, a considerable quantity of work has been done in grading, paving gutters, and setting curb-stones. In the fire department 1000 dollars have been wisely expended in the construction of five public cisterns.

In the health department, 1200 dollars were expended for vaccinating, at the public expense, 2300 persons, in consequence of an alarm occasioned by the appearance of a few cases of the small pox in the city, and its prevalence on the river below.

The expense of the City Court and Government, together with the salaries of its officers, will not vary from 4500 dollars per annum. The watch will subject the city to the expenditure of about 3000 dollars per annum.

The whole debt of the city at this time is about 13,000 dollars, of which 6000 dollars is in corporation scrip; of the ability of the city to pay this sum, even without further taxation, in a short period, there can be no doubt. Further sums must doubtless be borrowed hereafter for the purpose of improving the city, and increasing its convenience. To an increase of the public debt, or any further expenditure, some persons may perhaps object; but what can be accomplished without it? If the beauty, comfort, and health of the city be objects worthy of public concern, they should be secured at a time when they are least expensive, and least difficult of attainment. It is a part of the experience of all municipal bodies, that what is expended in works of public convenience and utility *reacts*, with powerful influence, upon the value of property, and the prosperity of the present as well as future generations.

CHAPTER VII.

POPULATION IN DECEMBER, 1826.

		First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Total.	
Males	Over 21,	970	1591	739	833	4133	7990
	Under 21,	983	1634	535	705	3857	
Females	Over 18,	935	1636	613	761	3945	7550
	Under 18,	855	1583	501	666	3605	
	Blacks,	341	55	117	177	690	
	Total,	4084	6499	2505	3142	16,230*	

The average number of persons to a building is six and a half. The actual density of *habitation* is much greater, from the fact, that a large portion of the buildings are occupied as stores, warehouses, &c. &c.

There are within the city, at this time, about 28 clergymen, 34 attorneys and counsellors at law, and 35 physicians. It is estimated that 800 persons are employed in trade and mercantile pursuits, 500 in navigation, and about 3000 in manufactures.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

The following table is submitted, that the progressive increase of Cincinnati may be fairly exhibited, and the means furnished for comparing its advancement and pros-

* The number of inhabitants, as here stated, may appear to those who have not attentively marked the progress of Cincinnati as too *great*. The authors, with a view to accuracy on this important topic, made the enumeration in person. They feel confident, therefore, that the actual number in this city *exceeds* that given in the above table.

pects with those of the most flourishing towns in the United States.

The first settlement of Cincinnati was in 1788. The population did not increase, however, with any rapidity until 1805, when it had scarcely attained the importance of a large village. A considerable number of emigrants then came out from Baltimore, and other eastern places; and from that time to the present its growth and consequent prosperity have been remarkable, even in this astonishing age and country.

In 1810 the population was	2320
In 1813	4000
In 1819	10,283
In 1824	12,016
In 1826	16,230

From this it appears that the *ratio* of increase, from 1810 to 1813, was 560 per annum, or 24 per cent.; from 1813 to 1819, 1043 per annum, or 26 per cent.; from 1819 to 1824, 346 per annum, or 3½ per cent.; from 1824 to 1826, 2107 per annum, or 17 per cent. The *ratio* of increase *decreases* every where, as it respects population, with the *actual increase;* hence, though a new village may double in a single year, a large city, in its highest state of prosperity, scarcely attains the addition of 5 per cent. The operation of this principle being considered, the growth of this place, during the last two years, has been greater than that of any former period.

The relative population of several towns nearest in size to Cincinnati may be seen from the following table:

Providence.	
In 1800,	7614
1810,	10,071
1820,	11,767
1825,	16,000

Albany.	
In 1791,	6021
1810,	9356
1820,	12,650
1825,	15,500

Louisville.	
In 1820,	4012
1826,	7200

Richmond.	
In 1800,	5537
1810,	9755
1820,	12,046

Pittsburgh and Liberties.	
In 1810,	4768
1820,	7243
1826,	11,226

New Orleans.	
In 1802,	10,000
1810,	17,242
1820,	27,176

From the foregoing table it appears that the population of no town in the United States, of the rank with Cincinnati, has, for the last sixteen years, increased in a corresponding ratio with this city.

CHAPTER VIII.

MANUFACTURES.

The artisans and manufacturers of Cincinnati, who may be said to constitute the bone and sinew of the community, and upon whom the permanent prosperity of our city so materially depends, considered as a body, may be characterized as frugal, ingenious, and enterprising.

The number of our manufacturing establishments has greatly increased within the last two years, and the amount of productive industry for 1826, as will appear from the following statements, although not so great as could be wished, is by no means inconsiderable. The general prosperity of these establishments is beginning to attract the attention of capitalists, and is likely to augment their number. Indeed the mechanics and manufacturers of Cincinnati are decidedly the most *prosperous* class of citizens; and were the enterprise and capital of some of our merchants embarked in similar pursuits, they would profit by the exchange. In this department there is no danger, as in commercial pursuits, of running into excess. The region of country, which extended and successful manufacturing establishments will make tributary to our city, like the amount of manufactured goods required by its wants, is almost unbounded. Our steam-boats may already be found upon all the navigable streams of the Mississippi valley; and our steam-engines, castings, cabinet furniture, chairs, hats, &c. &c. are sent to Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Indiana, where they are sought after and admired, not less for their beauty, than their more substantial qualities. The inducements and

peculiar facilities for our becoming a manufacturing people in this city will be more fully discussed in a subsequent chapter of this book.

The following items, in regard to the manufactures of Cincinnati for 1826, have been collected with no small degree of labour, and with an earnest desire of having them as conformable to correctness as the nature of the case will permit. The following brief notices of some of the more prominent manufacturing establishments will, it is hoped, not be deemed unimportant.

THE CINCINNATI STEAM MILL, stands on Front between Ludlow-street and Broadway. It is a substantial stone building, based upon the limestone rocks of the river, 62 by 87 feet, eight stories high, on the end next to the river, and measuring 110 feet from the base to the top of the roof. It has 24 doors and 90 windows. It required in its construction 6620 perches of stone; 90,000 bricks; 14,000 bushels of lime; and 81,200 cubic feet of timber. With the exception of the walls, this immense building was entirely consumed by fire in 1823. It has since been rebuilt, and is now in operation. It contains a manufactory of flour, a distillery, fulling-mill, &c. The machinery is driven by a steam-engine of 70 horse power. The establishment is capable of manufacturing 20,000 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of whiskey, and of fulling 1000 pieces of cloth annually.

STEAM MILL FOR SAWING STONE.—This establishment has just been made in the western part of the city, between Front and Colombia streets, and is owned by Mr. Alvin Washburn. The main building is 32 by 50 feet, three stories high, with one wing 20 by 40 feet, and is built of wood. It has a steam-engine of 18 horse power. The first story is occupied with the machinery for sawing *freestone*. From the experiments already made, the proprietor feels confident of being enabled to saw 120,000 feet of stone per annum, and upon such terms as to make a signal reduction in the price of that important and beautiful material for building.

The second story contains machinery, driven by the same power, ingeniously contrived for the manufacture of tubs, buckets, and kegs, out of solid logs. About 30,000 of these will be produced annually.

In the third story the manufacture of *shoe-trees* is carried on; the machinery for which is also propelled by the same

power. About 50 *lasts* per day can be made, requiring the labour of but four hands.

THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, owned and carried on by C. Tatem and Sons, is situated west of Walnut-street, between Third and Fourth. It gives employment to 18 hands; and about 175 tons of pig iron are annually manufactured into various kinds of machinery, such as steam-engines, mill castings, &c. &c. The establishment consumes annually about 7000 bushels of stone coal.

THE FRANKLIN FOUNDRY is situated at the corner of Fifth-street and Broadway. It employs 10 hands, and manufactures annually, into the various kinds of castings, about 100 tons of pig iron. It is owned by the Messrs. M'Cormicks.

THE EAGLE FOUNDRY, owned by Josiah Hawkins, is situated on the south side of Fourth-street, between Main and Walnut. It employs 14 hands, and uses 150 tons of pig iron per annum, besides about five tons of bar iron, a considerable portion of which is manufactured into ploughs. The establishment consumes annually about 4000 bushels of stone coal.

TIFT'S STEAM-ENGINE AND FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT, employs between 30 and 40 hands. The business is carried on in a new frame building of large dimensions, situated on Columbia-street, east of Broadway. The upper apartments of the building are intended for the reception of an extensive cotton spinning establishment, which Mr. Tift, with his characteristic enterprise, is now forming.

R. C. GREEN'S STEAM-ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, which is similar to that of Mr. Tift's, is situated on Front-street, just below Deer-creek Bridge.

GOODLOE AND HARKNESS' COPPER FOUNDRY, COTTON SPINNING, AND STEAM-ENGINE FACTORY, stands at the corner of Broadway and Congress-street. It employs about 50 hands. The cotton spinning department contains about 336 spindles, which produce about 600lbs. of cotton yarn per week, or 31,000 lbs. per annum.

THE ETNA FOUNDRY, owned by Street and White, is situated on Front-street, below Deer-creek Bridge. It employs about 12 hands, and manufactures 220 tons of castings per annum.

KIRK'S STEAM-ENGINE AND FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT

is situated on Columbia-street, east of Broadway. It employs about 15 hands.

SHIELDS' ENGINE FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT is situated in a stone building on Sycamore, between Front and Columbia streets. It employs about 30 hands.

ALLAN AND CO.'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY, which has recently been commenced, is situated just above Deer-creek Bridge. It embraces the manufacture of alum, blue vitriol, copperas, nitric and sulphuric acid, and other chemical preparations. It will make from one to two tons of alum per week. The alum-earth is obtained from the hills of the Ohio river, near the mouth of the Sciota, where there are vast beds of it.

POWDER MILL.—An extensive and well-planned establishment for the manufacture of powder has been made within the present year, by some gentlemen of this city, immediately below the mouth of Mill creek. The machinery is driven by a steam-engine, so arranged as to prevent any danger from fire. This is the only establishment of the kind within the state, and from the facilities of obtaining at this place the raw materials used in the manufacture of powder, it will no doubt be found a profitable business.

THE PHŒNIX PAPER MILL.—During the past summer a fine establishment for the manufacture of paper was erected, under the superintendence of the Messrs. Grahams, on the river bank, in the western part of the city. When about to go into operation, in the month of December, it was entirely consumed by fire. The owners of it are now erecting upon its ruins another, to be called the Phœnix Paper Mill, which is 132 by 36 feet, exclusive of the wings. Its machinery will be worked by a substantial steam-engine, and probably go into operation by the first of June.

THE CINCINNATI STEAM PAPER MILL, owned by Messrs. Phillips and Spear, is on the bank of the river, in the western part of the city. The building is 140 by 34 feet. The machinery is driven by a steam-engine. The establishment employs about 40 hands, and produces annually a large quantity of excellent paper.

THE WOOLLEN FACTORY, erected several years since, by the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, stands on the river bank, above the mouth of Deer creek. The main building is 150 feet long, and between 20 and 37 feet wide. It is calculated for the manufacture of woollen goods, white and red

lead, linseed oil, &c. The operations of this establishment are, for the present, suspended.

THE SUGAR REFINERY, is a large brick building erected for the purpose, situated north of Third, and between Ludlow-street and Broadway. When in full operation, it is capable of refining about 180,000 pounds per annum. There has been but a small amount of sugar refined in it during the present year.

THE WHITE LEAD FACTORY, owned by T. Clayland and Co. and the only one in the city, is situated at the east end of Fifth-street. It employs three hands, and will hereafter manufacture about 1500 kegs of white lead per annum. The principal supply, however, of this article is drawn from Pittsburgh—a fact worth the attention of capitalists. The metal from which this article is produced, is carried past our city, and against the current of the stream, 460 miles to Pittsburgh; and over land 84 miles to Lexington: at these places it is converted into white lead, and returned to Cincinnati. In either case, the necessary expenses of transportation, would be a handsome profit for the manufacturer in this city.

The Messrs. WELLS' TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, is situated on Walnut-street, between Third and Fourth, where they manufacture, in a superior manner, all kinds of type, presses, chases, composing sticks, proof gallies, brass-rule, &c. &c., at the eastern prices. They employ about 23 hands. This valuable establishment has entirely superseded the importation of type and other printing materials from the eastern states.

There are in the city three permanent BOAT YARDS for the construction of steam-boats, besides one or two others in which they are occasionally built. The regular establishments are owned by Gordon, Parsons, and the Messrs. Weeks. During 1826 there were about 200 hands employed in this business. The reputation of these yards is superior to that of any on the western waters.

The manufacture of HATS in this city is carried on to a very considerable extent, many of which are exported. Our hatters not only select the best furs that are offered in the west, but also make importations from the eastern states. Some of the most substantial and elegantly finished hats that we have ever seen, were from the Messrs. J. Coombs' and A. W. Patterson's establishments in this city.

The CABINET FURNITURE and CHAIRS manufactured in Cincinnati, are of the most beautiful kind, and will compare with those produced in any part of the Union. Considerable quantities of these articles are exported to the states west and south of Cincinnati.

There are nine PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS in this city, which print about 7200 newspapers per week, or 175,000 per annum. There have been printed at these offices within the year 1826:—

61,000 Almanacks,
55,000 Spelling Books,
30,000 Primers,
3000 Bible News,
3000 American Preceptors,
3000 American Readers,
3000 Introduction to the English Reader,
500 Hammond's Ohio Reports,
500 Symmes' Theory,
3000 Kirkham's Grammar,
1000 Vine-Dressers' Guide,
14,000 Pamphlets,
5000 Table Arithmetics,
2000 Murray's Grammar,
1500 Family Physician,
14,200 Testaments, Hymn, and Music Books.

There is no umbrella factory in this city. Of the success of an establishment of this kind there can be no doubt.

The value of manufactured articles, or, in other words, the productive industry of the artizans and mechanics of Cincinnati, for the year 1826, will appear from the following table:—

	Dollars.
Five Steam Engine and Finishing Establishments, employing 126 hands; value of manufactured articles	134,000
Four Iron Foundries, 54 hands	59,400
Eleven Soap and Candle Factories, 48 hands; (451,000 pounds of soap, and 332,000 pounds of candles)	51,500
Ten Tanneries and Currying Shops, 66 hands	76,500
Thirteen Cabinet Furniture Shops, 104 hands,	67,950
Four Rope Walks, 31 hands,	23,000

	Dollars.
Two Breweries, 18 hands	20,900
Seven Hatters' Shops, 95 hands	123,200
Twenty-nine Boot and Shoe Shops, 257 hands	88,550
Two Wall Paper Factories, 9 hands	8400
Ten Saddlers and Trunk Makers, 66 hands	41,900
Three Tobacco and Snuff Factories, 28 hands	21,200
One Brass and Bell Foundry, 4 hands	3500
Nine Tin and Coppersmiths' Shops, 39 hands	48,800
One Oil Mill, 7 hands	11,700
Two Woolcarding and Fulling Mills, 11 hands	6500
Six Chair Factories, 38 hands	21,973
Three Turners in Wood, 9 hands	2925
Eleven Coopers' Shops, 48 hands	29,700
One Type Foundry, 23 hands	20,000
One Clock Factory, 18 hands	20,000
Three Plough Factories, 11 hands	10,475
Eight Carriage and Waggon Factories, 37 hands	26,280
Two Potteries, 8 hands	4500
Two Woollen and Cotton Factories, 6 hands	4100
Two Boot and Shoe Tree Factories, 5 hands	1100
Two Plane, Stock, Bit, and Screw Factories, 7 hands	11,145
Two Comb Factories, 6 hands	1600
One Looking-glass and Picture Frame Factory, 7 hands	2000
One Sieve Factory, 3 hands	3400
One Chemical Laboratory	2400
Six Book Binderies, 14 hands	11,971
Seven Silversmiths' Shops, 17 hands	8600
Ten Bakeries, 28 hands	29,400
One Paper Mill, 40 hands	22,000
Twenty-one Smiths' Shops, 92 hands	48,000
Five hundred Carpenters	165,000
Thirty Painters	13,900
Thirty-five Tailors' and Clothiers' Shops, employing 132 men, 467 women	172,815
Fourteen Brick Yards, 210 hands (10,000,000 of Bricks)	25,000
One Cotton Spinning and Brass Foundry, 21 hands	22,000
One Mattrass Factory, 3 hands	1000
One White Lead Factory, 3 hands	3672
Four Stone Cutting Factories, 18 hands	11,100

	Dollars.
Three Steam-boat Yards, 200 hands . . .	105,000
Nine Printing Establishments, 58 hands . .	52,000
One hundred and ten Bricklayers, Stonemasons, and Plasterers	37,650
One Distillery, 2 hands	4,300
	1,682,000

From the following establishments and artisans no returns have been received; 1 Sugar Refinery; 3 Copper-plate Engravers; 3 Portrait and 1 Miniature Painters; 1 Cotton and Wool Card Factory; 1 Steam Saw-mill; 4 Carpet and Stocking Weavers; 2 Steam Flour Mills; 1 Powder Factory; 2 Crockery and Stone-ware Factories; 1 Carver in Wood; 40 Milliners' Shops; 2 Brush Makers; 1 Wheat Fan Factory; 1 Pump and Block Maker; 1 Saddle-tree Maker; 4 Chemical Laboratories; 1 Sash Maker; 2 Blacksmiths; 2 Piano Factories; 1 Organ Builder; 5 Shoe-makers; 2 Tailors; 1 Distillery; 2 Upholsterers; 1 Cutler; 9 Confectionaries; 2 Gun-smiths; 3 Lime-kilns; 2 Bakeries.

From the best data which can be obtained, the value of the articles produced in these factories and shops is not less than 100,000

In addition to the above may be added Pugh and Teater's Glass Works, at Moscow; Duval's Paper-mills, at Mill Grove; and 3 Cotton Spinning Factories, all of which are owned by citizens of Cincinnati, and the manufactured articles from which are sold in this city. The value of the products from these establishments may be safely estimated at . . 68,000

1,850,000

CHAPTER IX.

CAPACITY OF CINCINNATI FOR MANUFACTURES.

For the following article we are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman, whose general intelligence and accurate knowledge in regard to manufactures, entitle his opinions to the confidence of the community.

THE first thing that strikes an observer in Cincinnati, after having become acquainted with its *relative* locality, is the comparatively little attention which has been paid to the erection of manufactures. Commanding the trade of a district of country, which extends at least one hundred miles in *every* direction, and much farther in *some*, it would seem to be destined to occupy a prominent stand amongst the manufacturing cities of the Union: and yet, for years past, this fact has been as little noticed as if "the queen of the west" had been located in a desert, and held no intercourse with the rest of mankind. It is not very difficult, however, to account for this singular state of things, and those who lived here before the halcyon days that immediately succeeded the late war with England, are probably the best able to explain it. If their wealth and enterprise had not been alike destroyed, by the dreadful revolution in the affairs of the west, that was produced by the too great anxiety on the part of the Bank of the United States to encourage large loans, there was a class of men in Cincinnati, who would long since have given a different turn to the business of this country. Their experience and acquaintance with the *capacity* and *wants* of the west, gave them full power to appreciate the importance of manufacturing institutions, and they had made important preparations to embark in this interesting operation, when the storm burst that involved them in one general ruin, and made room for a new race of men, equally enterprising, equally valuable, but who were not sufficiently acquainted with facts, to induce them to enter upon an untried theatre of operations. The new population was composed of men of commercial habits, and, flattered by the immediate prospects of realizing immense profits in their business, which required

no preparation, and involved no loss of time, they devoted themselves at once to mercantile pursuits. Their success has answered their most sanguine expectations; but this success was based on a state of things that could not last; it was, in short, owing to that kind of monopoly which the undertakers of every new business must necessarily enjoy. Merchandise, in consequence of the general destruction of the old men of business in Cincinnati, afforded a complete monopoly to those who entered on business here, during the last seven or eight years. But success created competition, and competition has been attended with the usual result. Exclusive profits are no longer to be derived from this species of business, and even the steam-boat speculations, which may fairly be viewed as the concomitant of the mercantile monopoly, no longer present the brilliant perspective which they did two or three years ago. Competition has been equally busy here, with similar results. This latter business, however, has been attended with much more advantage to this district of country, than the other; it has employed a great amount of foreign capital in this city, corrected much of the exhaustion produced by the mercantile *mania*, and given employment to a vast quantity of labour, the only legitimate use to which wealth can be applied.

The error, however, which has been committed in the employment of capital, has been felt; there is, at particular seasons, a general complaint among the business men, that business is dull. Now, it is impossible that this can be true, or that it is not increasing every day. The facts presented in this book, afford abundant proof of the unexampled increase of the business facilities of this section of country. The solution is to be found in the great multiplication of commercial houses, and the consequent division of the trade of the place. A remedy is to be sought, and luckily, it is simple and plain; it will be found in the establishment of that kind of manufactures in which this district is so peculiarly calculated to succeed; and for which, as yet, no other portion of the west has established an exclusive reputation. Iron and glass may, with propriety, be left to Pittsburgh; in those articles that city must ever remain unrivalled. But in cotton and woollens, if these are to succeed in America, Cincinnati must, at no very distant day, stand pre-eminent, and lucky will it be for those whose capital is first embarked in them.

The report of the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Rush, contains the interesting fact, that one-fourth of the cotton raised in the United States, is manufactured at home! The greatest portion of this has been done in the eastern states. We have no data before us for the last year, but for 1824 we have; the *whole* amount exported during that year was 142,369,663 pounds; it cannot then be very wide of the mark, to place the amount manufactured by the United States at upwards of 45,000,000 of pounds. This is more than the whole amount *exported* during any one year previous to the period of 1810, and is nearly equal to one-half exported to Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1824. Now, to engage so very extensively in business, proves at once that it must be a most prosperous one. Our astute and judicious countrymen to the east of the Hudson, were the first to discover the importance of this fabric, and for several years they have been reaping a rich harvest of monopoly. At one time, about the year 1818, it was calculated that the west alone owed them upwards of 500,000 dollars for *domestic* cottons, besides the amount which had been paid for! What cause has existed, or does still exist, for suffering this monopoly of a most lucrative business? It is time that our citizens should awake to the importance of this subject. Cincinnati is situated just far enough above the line of demarcation, between the cotton and grain growing regions, to ensure a healthy location; the raw material is brought to her wharfs much cheaper than to any other manufacturing portion of the United States; she has the largest and most fertile district in America, immediately dependent on her for supplies—a district, too, increasing in population more rapidly than any other part of the Union; the Ohio river is ever ready to carry to the east, to the south, and to the wide spreading population of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri, the manufactured article, at a regular and encouraging profit. The canals will shortly afford additional facilities for spreading the article through the state of Ohio; and Kentucky will never buy from the east, when her own produce will command what they want in the west.

The only objection that has with any plausibility been urged against the erection of cotton or woollen manufactures in this vicinity, is the want of water power, or if steam be resorted to, the high price of fuel, compared with the Pittsburgh prices. To this, it can fairly be answered, that certain

calculations are made upon the canal which is to go through this place, affording, in a few months, ample water power for the purposes of manufacturing. But allowing this to fail, and steam to be resorted to, even in this event, the advantages are greatly in favour of the west. Fuel, at treble the Pittsburgh prices, would still be more economical than any water power to the east, taking into consideration the first cost, repairs, &c.; now, when the coal trade is made a regular and certain business, as it is fast becoming, it will be afforded at little more than double the Pittsburgh rates. This item, then, giving to it its utmost influence, would amount to little more than one of those contingent differences, which a thousand trifling circumstances produce between the operations of different countries, and are much more than counterbalanced by the other facilities connected with such establishments in this district of our country.

The imports to this city, for its own consumption, and that of the towns dependent on it for supplies, may be fairly estimated at 2,500,000 dollars. It is difficult to arrive at the exact amount of exports that go to pay for this large item of import; but we cannot place the amount of produce taken from this port alone, at quite 1,200,000 dollars. Now, to place the exportations of a manufacturing district in fair relief, let us contrast this statement with one derived from a neighbouring city, devoted to manufactures. We have no guide by which to form an estimate of the imports into the city of Pittsburgh, but they cannot amount to near a million. The amount of manufactured articles produced in that place, during the year 1825, is estimated at 2,600,000 dollars, leaving a balance at least beyond 1,000,000 dollars in favour of the industry of that flourishing town. What is the result! There is no complaint about the dull times—money is plenty, and the cheerful sound of industry is heard from every quarter.

One or two hundred thousand dollars, vested in the manufacture of wool and cotton, would produce a wonderful change, not only in the prosperity of Cincinnati, but in the speculations of our citizens. By this means, two or three hundred thousand dollars would annually be brought back to, (or what is the same thing,) retained in, this country, in addition to what is already made by the ordinary employment of the population. The operations of the country would become certain and fixed; a consumption would be created for the products of the soil, and agriculture, thus encouraged,

would rise into respectability. Such a state of things is "devoutly to be wished for;" and from the spirit which is fast gaining strength among us, it is but fair to assert, that before another year passes by, the spindle and the loom will be important items in the business of Cincinnati.

CHAPTER X.

COMMERCE.

THE commerce of Cincinnati is coextensive with steam-boat navigation on the western waters, and its trade with the interior is expanded and ramified over an extended tract of country on both sides of the Ohio. It is the immediate place of shipment for the produce of nearly the whole Miami country, and a small district of Indiana. It is also the point of importation and distribution for most of the goods which supply that part of Ohio west of the Muskingum, nearly the whole of Indiana, large portions of Kentucky and Missouri, and even still more distant regions. Goods are frequently sent from this place to Zanesville, Urbanna, Indianopolis, Kaskaskia, St. Genevieve, and Florence, besides numerous places which are less remote. This mercantile intercourse has been greatly increased within a few years, and Cincinnati promises to become the *depot* of supply to nearly all the west. To meet the demand for importation from an immense interior, and to command the profits of the carrying trade, nearly all of its disposable capital has, heretofore, been invested in commercial pursuits. Large mercantile firms have been established, which have transacted business on an extended scale: two of these import directly from Europe. To facilitate such importations, an effort is now making in Congress to render Cincinnati a port of entry. At the distance of nearly seventeen hundred miles from the coast, to speak of the arrangements of a sea-port, seems idle speculation; but if ever the ocean is successfully navigated by steam-boats, this measure may be both necessary and convenient.

The navigation of the Ohio was, until 8 or 10 years since, carried on almost entirely in barges, keel, and flat boats. The two former are now almost superseded by steam-boats, the smaller class of which have lately been so constructed, as to continue running at the driest seasons of the year.

STEAM-BOATS.

The first steam-boat, launched upon the waters of the west, was built at Pittsburgh, in 1811. The first one built at Cincinnati, was the Vesta, launched in 1816. It was not, however, till 1817, that steam-boat building was actively and extensively pursued in the west. Since that time, they have come into general use, and have employed much of the labour, skill, and capital of the chief towns above the mouth of the Ohio. In this business, Cincinnati has been conspicuously engaged, and in number of boats, has exceeded any other place in the west: indeed, it is doubtful whether *any one* place in the world has built more. The history of western boat building shows that, like every other species of business, it has undergone great and sudden fluctuations. Within the last two years, a very large number have been built here and elsewhere, and it is rational to conclude, that, in succeeding years, money and enterprise will, for a time, be diverted into new channels. It must, nevertheless, always afford profit and employment. The extended and remote connexions of the immense water courses which traverse the valley of the Mississippi, and the increasing quantities of goods and produce borne upon their bosoms, will render steam navigation for ever an object of industry and a source of wealth. Since its introduction here, it has wrought a change in the appearance and nature of commercial transactions, which the most active fancy could, a few years since, have scarcely conceived; and this change is progressing with every addition to population and capital.

The steam-boats built at Cincinnati afford, it may be confidently asserted, as fine models as those of any other place. In the wood work, a superiority is generally confessed, by those who are conversant with the business; and in regard to the engines, no superiority is either claimed or admitted in favour of other places, except that which may arise from a greater contiguity to the coal and iron of the upper country. This, however, regards cheapness alone, and is an advantage more than counterbalanced by the superior quality and

kind of our timber, necessary in their construction. The black locust, which is here so abundant and excellent, is not found in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, and cannot be taken there, except at an enormous expense. The durability of the boats built upon the Ohio, has, in some instances, even surpassed that of boats constructed in the east, from the Jersey oak, which is there in high repute for ship building. In speed, the western boats generally excel those of the eastern states; and those built at Cincinnati, are unsurpassed, in that particular, by any boats upon the waters of the Mississippi. If, in the decoration of our boats, there is less brass, *marble*, and tinsel work, than in those of the Atlantic states, it still cannot be conceded, that our finish is not equally conformable to good taste and elegance;* while, in regard to their construction and substantial conveniencies, the palm of superiority, from the concurrent testimony of our own observations, and those of many intelligent gentlemen, must, in general, be awarded to the boats built upon the Ohio. Taking the cost of those boats, which were built in the east, and sent round upon the western waters, as examples, the fact is conclusively established, that steam-boats can be built at less expense upon the Ohio than in any of the eastern cities.

The whole number of steam-boats, which have navigated the western waters, since their first introduction, is 233. A very small number of these were built at New York and Philadelphia;—the rest were launched upon the waters of the Ohio.

The following table will show the number built in each successive year, from the construction of the first:—

In 1811	1	In 1820	10
1814	1	1821	5
1815	2	1822	13
1816	3	1823	15
1817	7	1824	16
1818	25	1825	27
1819	34	1826	56

Of the whole number of steam-boats built in the west, 90 have been lost or destroyed in the following manner, viz:—28 struck on snags; 6 were burnt; 1 stove by the ice; 4 sunk

* The figure heads, and other sculptured ornaments, with which our steam-boats are decorated, and which are so justly admired, are made by Messrs. Sims and Shepherd, of this city.

by another boat; and the remainder worn out. There are now 143 steam-boats, carrying about 24,000 tons, running upon the western waters: of these, 48 were built at Cincinnati; 35 at Pittsburgh; 10 at New Albany; 7 at Marietta; 5 at Louisville; 4 at New York, and the residue at various points on the Ohio, the engines for which have nearly all been furnished by Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The following is a list of all the steam-boats which have been built at Cincinnati, with their tonnage, engine, and age, as nearly as could be ascertained by the most accurate inquiries.

Name.	Year.	Tons.		Remarks.
Vesta	1816	100		Worn out 1821.
Comet	1817	154		Struck a snag in 1823.
Cincinnati				Struck a snag.
Eagle	1818	120		Struck a snag and lost, 1826.
Gen. Pike		180		Destroyed in 1823.
Hecla		120		Worn out in 1823.
Henderson		124		Worn out in 1825.
Peseverance		50		Burnt in the Ohio in 1820.
Vulcan	1819	258		Worn out in 1824.
Tennessee		416		Struck a snag in 1823.
Gen. Greene	1820	306		Struck a snag in 1823.
Osage		144		Struck a snag in 1824.
Paragon	1819	350	Low.	
Eliza	1821	65	High.	
Nashville	1822	200	High.	Struck a snag in 1826.
Miami		50	High.	
Andrew Jackson	1823	270	High.	
Belle Creole		122	Low.	
Magnet		160	Low.	
Rob Roy		240	High.	
American	1824	50	High.	
Caledonia		350	Low.	
Highland Laddie		80	High.	
Lawrence		122	High.	
Mexico		125	Low.	
Velocipede		109	Low.	
Atalanta	1825	148	Low.	
Ariel		80	High.	
Cavalier		180	Low.	
Columbia		200	Low.	
Caravan		220	High.	
Gen. Marion		75		
Dewitt Clinton		132	Low.	
Geo. Washington		360	High.	
Helen M'Gregor		340	High.	
Ohio		80	High.	
Patriot		258	High.	
Pioneer		200	High.	

Name.	Year.	Tons.	Remarks.	
Phœbus	1825	80	High.	
Rotary		30	High.	
Courtland	1826	212	High.	
Cincinnati		100	High.	
Gen. Carrol		272		
Hercules, tow-boat		275	High.	
Planter		130	Low.	
Philadelphia		325	High.	
Opelousas		133	High.	
Robert Burns		125	High.	
Red River Packet		120	High.	
Tecumseh		212	High.	
Tuscumbia		210	High.	
Virginia		122	Low.	
Amazon		300	Low.	Just finished.
Albion		50		
Gen. Hamilton		158		
Ben. Franklin		165	Mongrel.	
Florida		230	Do.	
Grampus, tow-boat	1827	290	High.—100 pounds to inch.	
Beaver		148	Mongrel.	Now finishing.
Brandywine		140	Do.	Now finishing.
Total. 60 boats,		11,225	Tons.*	

The amount of capital belonging to the citizens of Cincinnati, now invested in steam-boats, is about five hundred thousand dollars.

We shall leave this subject by simply subjoining the following list of steam-boats, with the amount of their tonnage, which arrived *at*, and departed *from*, the port of Cincinnati, between the 5th and 12th of February, 1827:

George Washington	360	Columbus	350
Liberator	300	Fame	350
Patriot	258	Caledonia	350
Philadelphia	325	Commerce	250
Lady Washington	150	Atalanta	150
Mexico	125	Belle Creole	120
Gen. Pike	120	Franklin	165
Phœbus	80	Tell	100
Marion	75	Velocipede	109
Crusader	170	Bolivar	150
Josephine	60		

Total Number, 21. Total Tonnage, 4117.

Comment upon the above statement is wholly unnecessary. It speaks volumes in regard to the trade and commercial prosperity of Cincinnati, and the surrounding country.

* For much of the information contained in the above list, we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Ephraim Robins, of the Protection Insurance Office.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Upon this subject, it is impossible to obtain either *full* or *minute* information, but what is here offered may be considered as substantially correct, as far as it extends, and may serve as the basis of estimates for the immense trade of the city.

Of the imports into Cincinnati, most of the dry goods and lighter articles are brought from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, over the mountings to Wheeling, or Pittsburgh, and thence down the river. The groceries, queen's ware, and other heavy articles, are brought up from New Orleans. The iron, of which large quantities are consumed here, and sold to the surrounding country, is principally brought from Pittsburgh; Sandy and Licking rivers, in Kentucky; and from Paint and Brush creeks, in Ohio. The bar iron of Sandy is esteemed, by those who use it, equal to any other; that of Licking also sustains a high reputation.

The castings come principally from Brush creek, and those of that place bear a higher price in market than any others. Nails come from Pittsburgh and Boston—many from the latter place—a strong comment upon the deficiency of our manufactures.

Lead is brought from Missouri; salt from the Conemaugh works, in Pennsylvania, and those upon the Kenhawa, in Virginia.

The pine timber and boards used here, are floated down in rafts, from near the sources of the Alleghany river—chiefly from the immense forests of pine around Orlean Point, in New York. No pine of any consequence is found on the Ohio, though locust, oak, black walnut, and other valuable kinds of timber are in the greatest abundance.

Of our exports, the principal part are carried to the West Indies and South America. Pork and whiskey find a market in the Atlantic cities. Lard is consumed in Cuba and South America as a substitute for butter. A portion of all these articles, with many others, constitute the supplies, furnished by contract, for many posts for the United States' army. No inconsiderable quantity is consumed by the districts bordering on the Lower Mississippi.

IMPORTS FOR 1826.

		Dollars
Iron, bar, sheet, and spike	1450 tons	181,250
—— Castings	350 tons	21,000
—— Pig	768 tons	23,040

			Dollars.
Nails	7000	kegs	63,000
Lead and Shot	550,000	lbs.	37,500
Copper, Tin, Plate, and Glassware			80,000
Queens' ware	2200	crates	88,000
Cotton	1100	bales	37,000
Salt	46,000	barrels	82,800
Coal	200,000	bushels	20,000
Lumber, Boards	5,000,000	feet	64,000
——— Shingles	3,500,000		
——— Joice & Scantling	400,000		
——— Timber	122,000	cubic feet	
Indigo			25,000
Coffee	1,100,000	lbs.	198,000
Tea	220,000	lbs.	208,000
Sugar			80,000
Fish	3000	barrels	20,000
Liquors, Spices, and other articles			200,000
Dry Goods			1,100,000
		Total,	2,528,590

Exports in 1826.

			Dollars.
Flour	55,000	barrels	165,000
Whiskey	14,500	barrels	101,500
Pork	17,000	barrels	102,000
Lard	1,280,000	lbs.	64,000
Hams and Bacon	1,425,000	lbs.	57,000
Feathers	302,000	lbs.	78,520
Bees' wax	78,825	lbs.	21,091
Cheese	75,000	lbs.	5329
Butter	5000	kegs	17,500
Ginseng	95,500	lbs.	16,235
Beans	1000	barrels	3000
Tobacco	1500	kegs	18,225
Linseed Oil	1200	barrels	20,400
Bristles	2000	lbs.	760
Hats			75,000
Cabinet Furniture			47,000
Candles and Soap			30,000
Type and Printing Materials			19,000
Beer and Porter			7000
Clocks, &c.			15,000
Clothing			50,000
Hay, Oats, Corn, Corn-meal, Apples, Cider, Dried Fruit, Castings, Coopers' Ware, Window Glass, Tin Ware, Ploughs, Waggons, Stills, Horses, Poultry, Cigars, &c. &c.			150,000
		Total,	1,063,560

In the exports above enumerated, no portion of that which descends the Great and Little Miamies is included. This, however, properly belongs to them; for the produce of which we have been speaking is chiefly the growth of the Miami country, and all which it exports is applied to the payment of what is brought into it. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that about 100 boats descend the Great Miami, during the high water, in each season, and that 30 descend the Little Miami. These boats will average 250 barrels each; making for the whole number 33,500 barrels. If then we suppose that they are equivalent to an equal quantity of flour, their value will be about 100,000 dollars.

To the exports must also be added the value of the steamboats built here, and paid for by foreign capitalists.

Of the importations, a re-exportation is constantly made to the most distant places with which Cincinnati has any commercial intercourse. This business has been greatly extended within three or four years, and is now greater than is generally supposed, and would be conducted on a still larger scale, if our merchants possessed capital, equal to their enterprise. Cincinnati, in this manner, derives a profit, like the cities on the sea-board, from goods which are merely *in transitu*. A large amount, probably more than one-third of all imported here, is ultimately carried to places, for whose produce this is not the shipping port, hence, the nominal imports and exports do not exhibit the true balance of trade. If we could deduct from the imports the exact amount of what is not consumed in the region watered by the Miamies and White-water, we should probably find the exports to equal the imports.

The pork business of this city, is equal, if not of greater magnitude than that of Baltimore; and is, perhaps, not exceeded by that of any place in the world. This will appear from a reference to the foregoing table of exports, and from the fact, that between the 15th of November, 1826, and the 15th of February, 1827, a period of three months, forty thousand hogs have been packed in Cincinnati:—Thirty thousand of which were slaughtered within the limits of the corporation, and ten thousand brought in waggons from the country around.

Among the exports from this place, beef forms a smaller portion than would at first be supposed. The great facilities for raising cattle, and the high price of beef in other

places, are such that it may be easily rendered a large and profitable article of exportation. It is hoped that the farmers of the Miami country will soon make a proper estimate of the importance of adding this to the list of their exports.

The manufacture of pot and pearl ashes is likewise neglected in this district, although the material for making them exists in such great abundance.

Hemp, barley, tobacco, and many other articles, have hitherto been too much overlooked, in the undivided attention which our agriculturists have paid to the raising of wheat and corn.

The present system of agriculture between the Miamies requires, indeed, some important changes, which, when properly made, will result in individual profit, and general prosperity to the country.

In the exhibition of exports from the Miami country, we have already an animating picture of its exuberant soil and productive industry. In it we see the source and principle of the rapid growth and flourishing condition of its commercial metropolis, and the evidence of its continued prosperity in wealth, population, and importance.

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

POST-OFFICE.

During the year 1826, 8162 dollars were received for postage of letters at this office. Within the same period, 3750 *free* letters were delivered, and throughout the year, 20 mails per week were sent out of, and received in, the city —ten of which were carried in stages, to wit: three eastward, on the Chillicothe, three ditto on the Lebanon, three ditto on the Dayton and Columbus, and one southern, on the Georgetown and Kentucky routes. The remaining ten were transported on horseback.

The Rev. WILLIAM BURKE is post-master, and MR. ELAM P. LANGDON, assistant post-master.

UNITED STATES' LAND-OFFICE.

The offices for the sale of public lands, in the Cincinnati district, are kept in the eastern part of the city; that of the *Register* (PEYTON S. SYMMES), near the corner of Lawrence and Congress streets; and that of the *Receiver* (ANDREW M. BAILEY), north of Congress-street, on Broadway.

UNITED STATES' BRANCH BANK.

The Bank of the United States established an office of discount and deposite in this city, in April, 1817, which was withdrawn in October, 1820, and re-established in May, 1825. J. REYNOLDS, *President*. P. BENSON, *Cashier*.

This at present is the only banking establishment in Cincinnati.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Until recently, little attention has been paid to this subject in the west. If we except foreign agencies, the Louisville Company for a long time held a monopoly of this business.

In a few years it accumulated enormous profits, and raised the value of its stock many fold. A company was established here several years since, but it did little business, and became extinct in the subsequent commercial derangements.

Of late two companies have been incorporated here, and are now in successful operation.

OHIO INSURANCE COMPANY.

T. GOODMAN, *President*. MORGAN NEVILLE, *Secretary*.

This company was incorporated in January, 1826, with a capital of 250,000 dollars, which may be increased to 500,000; 2010 shares, at 50 dollars each, were immediately subscribed, and the amount paid in, or secured by notes and mortgages. Its concerns are managed by a president, secretary, and eighteen directors. It has been about a year in operation, and, possessing the confidence of the community, its business is increasing, and the stock promises to become highly valuable.

CINCINNATI EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in January, 1827. It is constituted upon the principles of mutual insurance, and has a certain amount deposited to meet the contingent loss of any member. EZEKIEL HALL, *Chairman*. JOHN JOLLY, *Secretary*.

PROTECTION INSURANCE OFFICE,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Agent—EPHRAIM ROBINS.

This company was recently incorporated in Hartford, and has established an agency here, for the purpose of insuring against Fire and Marine risks. To determine and adjust all losses, a Board of Counsellors have been appointed by the company to assist the agent, whose award is binding upon the company; should the party dissent, arbiters may be called, whose decision is also final, as it respects the office. This office has issued, since its establishment here, a considerable number of policies, and enjoys the confidence of the community.

THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was established here in 1825. WILLIAM GOODMAN, *Agent.*

THE TRADERS' INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, have an office here, with THOMAS NEWELL, *Agent.*

THE UNITED STATES' INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, have an office here, with WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, *Agent.*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

An office of general agency and intelligence has been established by Mr. N. Holley, which may be rendered very useful by making known the various wants of individuals.

AUCTIONS.

In Cincinnati, there are ten licensed auctioneers, who, in the year 1826, sold goods to the amount of 233,800 dollars. A duty of 3 per cent., or 7014 dollars, was paid by them to the county treasurer: one half of this is applied, by law, to the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, and the other to the Medical College of Ohio.

CHAPTER XII.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

REAL property has been advancing in value with the progress of population. The price of lots varies so much, according to their location and commercial advantages, that satisfactory information cannot here be given in regard to it. Within the last two years, the value of real estate has advanced more rapidly than for several years previous. With those, however, who are acquainted with the prospects of the city, the prices are not considered to be above, if even at their real value. From the constant tide of emigration there is a greater demand for houses than can be readily supplied, which renders rents proportionably high.

It is this, with the regular and certain increase of value, which makes investments of money in real estate both safe and profitable. Capital to a large amount may be so invested in real estate, that it will immediately produce from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. Many investments have been made that yield at this time from 12 to 18 per cent. Nothing can be hazarded in stating, that capital, judiciously expended in the purchase of real estate in this city, at present prices, will yield permanently from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum.

Cincinnati for several years has been deficient in the amount of its disposable capital: a nominal superfluity of it existed during the prosperity of the local banks: after their destruction, paper currency was almost withdrawn from circulation, and much of the metalic currency applied to the payment of the debts due the U. S. Bank, and the eastern merchants. From this condition of affairs the city has been gradually recovering, but its citizens are not yet large capitalists. Although engaged in profitable business, most of them have not the means of extending it to a scale proportioned to their enterprise, and the resources of the place. Money is consequently in great demand, and a high price is willingly paid for its use. For small sums 36 per cent. per annum is frequently given, and for large ones from 10 to 20 per cent. is common. Indeed the market value of money may be safely estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent.; for there are but few investments in which it will not yield that

amount. In Ohio there are no penalties imposed upon usury, and the contract for any rate of interest is valid. This policy has been adopted to supply the deficiency of capital, by encouraging loans and investments by foreigners.

The following memoranda of the average retail prices for 1826, of a few articles in our market, are added for the information of distant readers.

Flour, 3 dollars per barrel.
Whiskey, 25 cents per gallon.
Beef, 2 to 3 dollars per cwt.
Pork, 2 dollars ditto.
Butter 10 to 12½ cents per lb.
Cheese, 6 to 7 ditto.
Lard, 4 to 6 ditto.
Feathers, 25 ditto.
Turkeys, 25 to 37 cents each.
Geese, 18 to 25 ditto.
Ducks, 8 to 12 ditto.
Chickens, 6¼ ditto.
Soap, 4½ cents per lb.
Candles, 10 ditto.

Corn, 12 cents per bushel.
Oats, 12 to 18 ditto.
Potatoes, Irish, 25 to 50 ditto.
Do. Sweet, 37 to 62 ditto.
Eggs, 6 cents per dozen.
Bacon, 3 to 5 cents per lb.
Hams, 4 to 6 ditto.
Veal, 3 to 4 ditto.
Mutton, 2 to 4 ditto.
Honey, 12 ditto.
Apples, 25 to 37 cents per bushel.
Peaches, 25 to 37 ditto.
Dried Fruit, 75 ditto

CHAPTER XIII.

ROADS.

The position of Cincinnati, with respect to roads and watercourses, is such, that those who travel through the interior, from the south and west towards the north, or from the latter to the former, can scarcely avoid it, without inconvenience to themselves. In former days, a voyage up the Mississippi was the labour of months, and the southern merchants and planters encountered the perils of the ocean to escape this delay of time and risk of health. A great change has taken place—the trip from New Orleans to this place is now accomplished in from 12 to 14 days, and the Ohio and Mississippi have become the great highway, upon which nearly all who live upon their borders seek the business or the pleasures of the north. Upon their arrival at Cincinnati, it becomes a new point of departure—they may either continue their voyage up the river to Wheeling or Pittsburgh, and from those points pass over the mountains to Baltimore; or they may go through the interior of Ohio to the same points;

or take the stage for Portland, on the lake; view the rich fields of the Miami country; visit the falls of Niagara; examine the magnificent improvements of New York, and descend the Hudson. This will probably become the most fashionable journey made by western or southern people. It affords most of the interesting, the beautiful, and the grand, which our country contains.

The following are the principal routes and distances, proceeding from this place:

From Cincinnati to Sandusky city, by Dayton and Columbus, the route, heretofore travelled, is about 250 miles. The villages and towns passed through are interesting, and the accommodations, as to stages and houses, are good.

From Cincinnati to the same point, by Xenia, Urbanna, Marysville, and Bucyrus, the distance is but 200 miles. On this route a new line of stages will be established in the spring, which is intended to go through in three days, and meet a steam-boat at Lower Sandusky. The whole distance to New York, by this route, will be about 850 miles, and the journey can be easily accomplished in 10 days.

From Cincinnati to Wheeling, by land, is about 242 miles. On this route there is a daily line of stages, which is a continuation of that on the Cumberland road. By this way the traveller passes through the central parts of Ohio, and arrives in Baltimore in eight or nine days. The roads in Ohio are generally good from May till November.

From Cincinnati to Lexington is about 80 miles, and a stage generally runs between the places during the summer and fall seasons.

FROM CINCINNATI TO SANDUSKY CITY.

	Miles.			Miles.	
From Cincinnati to Reading	10		Springfield	9	72
To Sharon	5	15	Urbanna	14	86
To Lebanon	15	30	Milford	18	104
To Waynesville	10	40	Marysville	6	110
Little Miami	6	46	Scioto River	20	130
Xenia	8	54	Marion	6	136
Yellow Springs	9	63	Bucyrus	17	153
			Sandusky city	47	200

FROM CINCINNATI TO SANDUSKY CITY, BY THE WAY OF DAYTON AND COLUMBUS.

To Springfield	15		Columbus	13	130
Hamilton	10	25	Blendon	11	141
Middleton	14	39	Mount Vernon	33	174
Franklin	6	45	Bellville	20	194

	Miles.			Miles.	
Miamiesburgh	6	51	Mansfield	9	203
Dayton	12	63	New Haven	22	225
Fairfield	11	74	Peru	10	235
Springfield	14	88	Norwalk	7	242
Deer creek	18	106	Milan	5	247
Little Darby	9	115	Sandusky city	11	258
Big Darby	2	117			

FROM SANDUSKY CITY TO BUFFALO.

To Huron	10		Ohio State Line	15	
Black River	20		Erie	25	
Cleaveland	25		Portland	35	
Fairport	30		Dunkirk	15	
Ashtabula	30		Buffalo	45	250

FROM CINCINNATI TO PITTSBURGH.

Lebanon	30		Zanesville	36	168
Vanmetre's	30		St. Clairsville	75	243
Greenfield	17		Wheeling	10	253
Chillicothe	21	98	Washington, Pa.	32	285
Tarleton	18		Pittsburgh	25	310
Lancaster	16	132			

FROM CINCINNATI TO PITTSBURGH, BY WATER.

To Marysville	63	Marietta	278½
Scioto River	105	Wheeling	363½
Big Sandy	143½	Steubenville	385½
G. Kenhawa	194	Pittsburgh	455½

FROM CINCINNATI TO WHEELING.

Columbia	6		Tarleton	8	
Newtown	5		Clear creek	6	
Batavia	10		Lancaster	10	126
Williamsburgh	7		Rushville	10	
White Oak	11		Somerset	8	
Newmarket	11		Uniontown	9	
Bainbridge	24		Zanesville	9	162
Chillicothe	18	92	Wheeling	80	242
Kingston	10				

FROM CINCINNATI TO COLUMBUS.

To Reading	10		Massie's creek	7	61
Sharonville	5	15	Charleston	11	72
Lebanon	15	30	Deer creek	14	86
Waynesville	10	40	Little Darby	9	95
Little Miami	6	46	Darby creek	2	97
Xenia	8	54	Columbus	13	110

FROM CINCINNATI TO LOUISVILLE.

Big Bone	20	Middletown	26
Sander's Mill	23	Louisville	12
Simpson's Ferry	10		
Henry Court-house	12		103

FROM CINCINNATI TO VINCENNES.

	Miles.		Miles.
Burlington	15	French Lick	34
Rising Sun	10	E. F. Whiteriver	17
Judge Cotton's	20	N. F. Whiteriver	19
Madison	20	Vincennes	16
New Lexington	17		
Salem	32		200

FROM CINCINNATI TO LEXINGTON.

Gaines	18	Georgetown	14
Theobald's	15	Lexington	12
Gouge's	11		
Eagle creek	12		82

FROM CINCINNATI TO NEW ORLEANS.

Kentucky river	78½	Tennessee	456
Louisville	131½	Mouth of Ohio	504
Wabash	376½	Natchez	1165
Shawneetown	386½	New Orleans	1462
Cumberland river	444½		

CHAPTER XIV.

SUMMER'S RESIDENCE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI may be considered the nearest point at which such of the inhabitants of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, as are induced to leave their homes during the summer, can find the advantages of a city residence and a healthy climate united. Indeed, each succeeding summer, for the last few years, has brought with it an increased number of those who are flying from southern heat and disease; and it may be anticipated that each succeeding year will afford its accumulated numbers. The facilities with which the city can be reached from the south by water; its inviting aspect to strangers; its salubrious situation; the affability of its inhabitants, as well as its being the point of debarkation from the steam-boats, for those who wish to view the interior of Ohio, or pass to the eastern states by the way of the lakes and the Erie canal—all contribute to render Cincinnati at once the centre of attraction to those travelling for health and pleasure, and the great thoroughfare between the south-

western and north-eastern states. Those families of the south who may not wish to make an annual visit to the east, will find this no undesirable residence for the summer and fall seasons.

They can here have the advantage of excellent schools for their children, and find, in the bosom of a cultivated society, many rational sources of amusement for themselves. They may pass without inconvenience either by land or upon the canal through the pleasant villages of the Miami country; spend a few weeks at the Yellow Springs, in whose vicinity are to be seen the beautiful and romantic falls of the Little Miami, or partake of the medicinal waters in the valley of Big Bone, where lie imbedded the relics of the mammoth, alike so long celebrated for its size and extinction.

It may be supposed, that the period is not remote when many of the wealthy planters and professional gentlemen of the south will have their summer villas within the environs of Cincinnati, and those who may feel unwilling to be deprived of the services of their slaves, can still have the advantages of a city life by locating themselves on the Kentucky shore, in the villages of Newport and Covington, both of which are healthy, and delightfully situated opposite to Cincinnati. The experiments of the last season have fully demonstrated that small steam-boats may descend the Ohio from Cincinnati in the driest period of the year; for in the months of October and November, although the river was quite low, several of the smaller steam-boats made a safe and speedy passage to Natchez. The difficulties attending a return to the south at that season are consequently lessened. This removes what has heretofore been a serious objection to a summer's residence in the commercial metropolis of Ohio.

CHAPTER XV.

THE FINE ARTS.

ALTHOUGH Cincinnati is perhaps not sufficiently advanced in the Fine Arts to supply adequate materials for a separate chapter, yet it would be scarcely proper to pass over the subject without remarking, that we have several artists of genius and reputation in the principal branches of this interesting department.

In portrait painting we may indeed boast of a young artist* who has but a single rival in the western country. In landscape painting we could name more than one of considerable promise; and in the line of ornamental and scene painting a number of excellent specimens might be referred to. The admired busts of Lafayette, Clinton, Clay, Jackson, and Gaines, sufficiently demonstrate the plastic skill of one of our citizens in *modelling* likenesses: the numerous figure heads, and other sculptured ornaments of our steam-boats, display the taste and ingenuity of two others as carvers, and various publications have lately furnished several specimens of the successful efforts of our engravers.

CHAPTER XVI.

STATE OF SOCIETY.

THERE is, perhaps, no place in the United States more favourable for observing the influence of our republican system upon society at large than in Cincinnati. Its inhabitants are emigrants from all quarters of the Union, and from different parts of Europe; yet there is no portion of them from any particular district so numerous as to cause a general adherence to the peculiar prejudices and manners in which they had been educated. Neither do we find the subdivisions of society influenced by national partialities. We have neither

* Mr. A. H. Corwine, a native of Kentucky.

St. Andrews', St. George's, St. Patrick's, nor New England Societies, to foster those prejudices in favour of distant lands, which are so unfriendly to the happiness of those who have come to spend their lives in another clime. An entire freedom from political restraint, leaving all at liberty to follow such pursuits as are most agreeable, favours the assimilation of all classes to each other, and the adoption of such manners and customs as are most suitable to our situation. There is, consequently, a more rapid amalgamation of manner and feeling than would be expected among a people so recently collected together from so many different countries.

In morals, we may safely defy the strictest scrutiny to point out a rival place, where fewer vices or crimes are committed among an equal number of people; and as our city has hitherto had scarcely any other police than public opinion, we must, of course, attribute the good order and morality which prevail among us, to the correct feelings and sentiments of the inhabitants. The most prominent source of crime and wretchedness among our eastern brethren—the vice of drunkenness—although not unknown here, is more rare than in other parts of the Union.* Nor does the vice of gaming flourish here to any great extent, although much pains have been taken to introduce it at different periods, and sometimes with apparent success; yet, happily, it has not yet been so far naturalized as to appear to be in a congenial clime. Lottery gambling, so prevalent in most other parts of the United States, is not one of our evils. The sale of foreign tickets is prohibited by law; and the only lottery granted for many years, by this state, although its profits were destined for a purpose interesting to the community, was entirely unsuccessful. We trust that this may be the last attempt to legalize gambling in Ohio, and that the correct moral feeling exhibited by the community in this respect may prove a salutary example to our sister states.

The most numerous class of our citizens consists of our mechanics; and, as a body, they may be referred to as one of the chief causes of our prosperity. Of this class, indeed, we may justly feel proud, not only on account of their professional skill and dexterity, but also because they possess, generally, the characteristics of good citizens.

* One cause of this may be, that our climate is unfavourable to the longevity of drunkards, which may be considered one of the many blessings with which we are favoured.

Our merchants are distinguished for their enterprise and activity, the greatest obstacle to their success being their number, which is generally more than the business of the place can profitably sustain. The latter remark is equally applicable to our professional men (to those, at least, of law and medicine), of whom a few are eminent, and a number very respectable.

Of men of leisure and fortune, there are few or none. Of this class, a certain portion is desirable, provided they be possessed of public spirit, and of good taste sufficient to lead them to devote a portion of time in such a manner, as to benefit the community, by aiding in the diffusion of literature and science, and establishing and fostering useful public institutions. The greatest evil to be apprehended from this class is, that they may hasten the encroachments of luxury. We are aware that, with the advance of society in wealth and refinement, a progressive increase of luxury is natural, and, perhaps, desirable, on account of its encouraging industry and improving the arts; but experience has shown, that its uniform tendency is to increase faster than the means of supporting it, and, in such cases, it becomes the parent of both crime and suffering.

The general features of the fashionable portion of our community are similar to those of the same class in the eastern cities, with an equal amount of refinement, if not a like degree of useless etiquette. Throughout the winter season there are public balls, assemblies, and cotillion parties, for the gratification of those who are fond of dancing. Private parties are both frequently and elegantly given, in which cards, music, dancing, and conversation, constitute the principal sources of amusement. There is an increasing fondness for the stage, and for the last two seasons our comedians have received an amount of patronage, not less flattering than unexampled in previous years. The museums are becoming fashionable resorts for evening parties. During the winter season there are lectures delivered in each, once or twice a week, upon literary and scientific subjects, which are generally well attended. This rational custom should be continued—it being admirably calculated to promote intercourse, good feeling, and a taste for intellectual pleasures.

In the summer season, excursions to Big Bone and the Yellow Springs, serve to amuse those who have leisure and inclination to seek for pleasure, health, and rural scenery.

In the dwellings of the middling and poorer classes there is, in general, that appearance of comfort and ease, which denotes a fertile country and a benignant government—where labour receives its reward, and enjoys it in security. The means of substantial enjoyment are probably more extensively diffused throughout our community, than among any other people in existence. Although this remark may appear to display more of local partiality than of knowledge, yet we do not fear the result of a candid investigation of its correctness: and however sanguine our expectations may at first appear, respecting the future destinies of our favourite city, if the grounds on which they are made be impartially examined, they will be found, we think, to warrant our anticipations.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANY.

GRAND MASONIC HALL.

We are informed, that the members of the different Masonic Societies of Cincinnati sre sanguine in the opinion, that the grand lodge of Ohio* will be removed to Cincinnati, where a grand hall will be erected, that shall reflect credit on the state, and do honour to the taste and munificence of the fraternity.

* OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

M. W. John M. Goodenow, Grand Master.
R. W. Thomas Corwin, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. William Rossell Foster, Sen. Grand Warden.
R. W. Roswell Stone, Jun. Grand Warden.
W. Lincoln Goodale, Grand Treasurer.
W. Bela Latham, Grand Secretary.
W. Walter M. Blake, Grand Marshal.

For the last two years, this subject has been before the grand lodge at Columbus, and it is stated that the strongest objections to the location of that institution in this place, have been removed, by the liberal offers which have been made by the Cincinnati lodges. The remaining objection to this measure, most strongly urged, is its remoteness from the centre of the state. This objection, even at the present moment, has not much weight: but the completion of the canals, and the national turnpike, together with the general improvement of the roads throughout the state, will not only obviate it entirely, but give such facilities for reaching Cincinnati, as will be equalled by few, if any other places in the state.

A change in the period of holding the meetings of the grand lodge, from the winter to the summer season, and we are informed that there can be no valid objections urged against such a change, would always afford good roads and canal navigation, besides securing a more punctual attendance from those who are the only proper component parts of this institution.

The enterprise and comparative wealth of the masonic bodies of this city—the numerous facilities which it possesses over all other points in the state, for the selection of skilful

Rev. and W. George C. Sedgwick, Grand Chaplain.
W. Robert T. Lytle, Grand Orator.
W. David Spangler, Grand S. Deacon.
W. William Coolman, Grand J. Deacon.
W. William Fielding, Grand Lecturer.
W. William John, Grand Tyler.

GRAND CHAPTER OF OHIO.

M. E. Charles R. Sherman, Grand High Priest.
E. John Satterthwaite, Deputy G. H. Priest.
E. Joshua Downer, Grand King.
E. Samuel Stokely, Grand Scribe.
E. Lincoln Goodale, Grand Treasurer.
E. Bela Latham, Grand Secretary.
E. James W. Lamer, Grand Marshal.
E. James M'Aboy, Grand Chaplain.
Companion Robert T. Lytle, Grand Captain of the Host.
" Thos. Orr, Grand Principal Sojourner.
" David Spangler, Grand Royal Arch Captain.
" James Price, Grand Master, 3d Vail.
" Moses Levi, Grand Master, 2d Vail.
" Walter M. Blake, Grand Master, 1st Vail.
" William John, Grand Guard.

mechanics, and cheap materials for building, together with its many other advantages, will, it is confidently believed, induce the grand lodge to reflect maturely, before she will withhold, from the fraternity at large, the important benefits that will follow the location of its hall in Cincinnati. Should the grand lodge ultimately select this place for the site of their hall, and unite with our societies in its erection, there can be little doubt of the efficient co-operation of our citizens in aiding its early completion, by donations, or subscriptions for stock, according to the plan upon which it may be established.

Such has been the increase of the masonic brethren in this city, within a few years, that the erection of a hall for their own accommodation, whether the grand lodge shall unite with them or not, will be speedily undertaken; but not, we are assured, until the societies possess the ability to erect such an one, as will do honour to the city, to the state, and to masonry.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

It is gratifying, that the municipal authorities of the city, as well as the citizens generally, are beginning to think seriously about the purchase of a piece of ground, upon which, at some future time, to erect a city hall, and establish a public promenade, for pleasure, ornament, and recreation. The importance of this subject, as it regards health, utility, and the beauty of Cincinnati, is too generally felt, and too universally acknowledged to require that any arguments should here be urged in its favour. There is but one block of ground, eligibly situated for this object, that can now be procured at a fair price, and unless this be speedily secured, the increasing value of property will soon place even that beyond the resources of the corporation. The block referred to is the one on which Judge Burnet resides, between Vine and Race, and Third and Fourth streets. Perhaps the city plat does not contain one better suited for the purposes of a public square than this, owing to its central and elevated position. The terms upon which it is offered, make its purchase a matter of speculation, even should it not be ultimately used by the city for public purposes. It can now be obtained for about 25,000 dollars, and no one, who has studied the prospects of our city, will doubt, but that in ten years it may be sold for double that sum.

A row of lots, fronting on Third-street, the buildings upon which would not materially injure the beauty of the square, could, it is believed, at this time be leased for a sum that would nearly meet the accruing interest of the money required for the purchase of it. Another row, fronting on Race-street, may also be leased to advantage, and the proceeds applied to the reduction of the principal. The block is already covered with shade trees, flowering shrubs, and evergreens; and several liberal donations have been promised, towards ornamenting and improving the grounds still further, if the city should become the purchaser. It has been stated, that the Cincinnati Water Company would in that case supply, gratuitously, the necessary water for ornamenting it with a fountain.

The building, now upon it, has two spacious rooms—one of which would conveniently accommodate the City Council, and the other, the City Court. There are others, which would answer as offices for the city treasurer, recorder, clerk, &c. This building, indeed, will be amply sufficient for the accommodation of the municipal authorities of the city, until the state of its treasury would justify the erection of a City Hall, corresponding in size and magnificence to the future destinies of Cincinnati.

As the present appears to be an auspicious period for laying the foundation of a permanent revenue for the city, it will not, perhaps, be considered as without the limits of this work, to suggest the policy of the city becoming the owner of all the ground lying south of Front-street, and between Broadway and the mouth of Deer creek, which can be obtained at a fair price. The public quay, which is already yielding a handsome revenue to the city, is too limited in extent for the amount of business that is now done upon it. This must be evident to those who have witnessed, within the last few days, from ten to twelve large steamboats, crowded together against the quay, for the purpose of receiving and discharging their cargoes. In addition to the ordinary expansion of the commercial business of the city, the completion of the Miami canal will greatly augment it. The period is but a short one, when the entire space between the limits above mentioned, in addition to that already owned by the city, will be required, upon which to transact, with convenience, this business. Were this ground owned by the corporation, and properly disposed of for quays and ware-

houses, it would yield, in future years, with the public property below it, a revenue which would lessen the burthens of taxation, if not entirely supercede the necessity of imposing them. With these suggestions, the expediency of the measure is left for the consideration and wisdom of the Council and our citizens.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

This subject has been one of much speculation for several years past. Its importance is, perhaps, not less apparent, than the practicability of its execution. The scarcity of capital among our citizens may delay it for a few more years, but the period is manifestly not remote, when its construction will be undertaken.

The feasibility of throwing a permanent bridge over the Ohio at this place, at an expense which would secure a handsome interest upon the sum required for its accomplishment, is generally admitted, by those practical, calculating men, who have had the subject under consideration, and who have possessed the existing *data*, from which to draw their conclusions.

The water of the Ohio passes over a bed of limestone rock, which will not only supply the stone necessary in the construction of the piers and abutments, but also, an admirable foundation for them to rest upon. The distance from the top of the bank at the foot of Broadway, to the top of the bank in Newport or Covington, is 1630 feet, or about 543 yards. What is termed the channel of the river lies near the north shore; its south edge is 435 feet distant from the wall at the foot of Broadway. There is in this channel a gradual descent from the north to the south edge; the distance from one to the other being about 225 feet. Should this space be thought too great to exist with safety between the piers, an intermediate one may readily be constructed in the channel, the greatest depth at low water not exceeding 12 feet. The whole distance across the river would require 8 or 9 piers, besides the abutments on either bank. From the foot of Broadway, a bridge would strike the Kentucky shore, opposite the mouth of Licking. A line drawn from the bank on the Newport shore, until, at a distance of 200 feet from the place of beginning, it should intersect a similar line from the Covington shore, would indicate the proper point for a pier, on which the main bridge should terminate. From this, branches should be carried to Newport and

Covington, thus uniting those two villages with each other, and both with Cincinnati.

Between the shore and the northern edge of the channel, there is, during the high water, an eddy, formed by the steam mill above, over which the *draw* may properly be made to admit the passage of steam-boats at that stage of the river: at a medium stage, the elevation of the bridge, over the main channel of the stream, would be such as to permit the passage of the largest class of boats. Various estimates of the cost of this work have been made, varying in amount from one to two hundred thousand dollars. An architect, who has superintended the construction of several bridges in the Miami country, and whose practical skill entitles his opinions to confidence, has recently given this subject some consideration. His estimates of the cost of a bridge, of the length above mentioned, supported by nine stone piers, including *breakers* above each, to protect them from the ice and drift wood, branching so as to connect Newport and Covington, and secured from the weather by a neat and substantial cover, is 150,000 dollars.

How nearly this may approximate to the truth, remains to be determined by more accurate surveys. Should it even cost 200,000 dollars, still it is believed, that the tolls would, from the time of its completion, yield a handsome interest upon its cost, with a certain prospect of an increase, corresponding to the rapid advances of the city and surrounding country. It is hoped that our public spirited citizens will not lose sight of an object so deeply connected with the convenience and ornament of the city. If our own resources at the present moment are not adequate to the magnitude of the work, it would perhaps be no difficult matter to put in requisition some of the surplus capital of our eastern brethren, to aid in its early accomplishment.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The plans of education respectively pursued at West Point, and at Captain Partridge's Military Academy, at Middletown, are generally admitted to be of the most excellent kind. They are systems well adapted to impart vigour to the body, not less than the mind. The courses of study adopted in these popular institutions, appear to be better calculated to prepare young men for becoming useful and practical members of society, than those generally pursued

in the literary colleges of the country. Of the signal success of a Military Academy, similar to that of Captain Partridge's, if established in Cincinnati, there can be no doubt. Its central position among the western, and its easy access by water from the southern states; and the prevailing sentiment among the people of the west and south, in favour of a military education, unite in designating this place as a point highly eligible for the exertion of individual enterprise in regard to this subject. These remarks are made with the hope of arresting the attention of some gentleman, properly qualified to establish and conduct such an institution. A degree of success not less flattering to its founder, than beneficial to the youth of the west and south, would unquestionably follow.

LICKING CANAL.

A canal down the valley of Licking river is seriously contemplated; of its practicability there can be little doubt. The bed of the river itself may be converted into a canal, by constructing dams with locks, at such heights and intervals as, upon examination, may be found most advantageous. In some places, a dam, erected at the rapids, will render the water of the river level and navigable for many miles. The expense of thus canalling the stream, would be small in comparison with that of the Ohio canals, whilst many and rich benefits would arise from it to the surrounding country. It would connect a large and fertile district of Kentucky with the principal seat of commerce on the Ohio. It would pass immediately through the counties of Bath, Nicholas, Harrison, Pendleton, and Campbell, whilst many others would be sufficiently near, to render it the channel of their communication with the Ohio. Among the resources of this region iron ore is found in great abundance. There are already works erected on Licking, in Bath county, and owned by J. T. Mason, Esq. They consist of one blast furnace, one single, and one double forge. Other works will doubtless be erected, when the improvement, here contemplated, shall be successfully accomplished, and an easy navigation furnished from the mine to the market.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

In 1825, a charter was granted by the legislature of Kentucky, incorporating the stockholders of the Louisville and

Portland Canal Company, under the management of a Board, consisting of a president and 4 directors, for the purpose of constructing a canal, dry docks, &c. around the falls of the Ohio. This charter is perpetual: it authorizes the company to lay a toll of 20 cts. per ton on steam and keel boats, and 4 dollars each on flat boats; and if these tolls should not be found sufficient to pay the stockholders a net profit of 12½ per cent. per annum, on their capital, the directors are authorized to raise the tolls sufficiently high to produce that amount, the legislature reserving to itself the privilege of reducing them if the dividend should exceed 18 per cent. per annum.

The work, by consent of the canal commissioners of Ohio, is under the superintendence of Judge Bates, the principal engineer of the Ohio canals, by whom the surveys and estimates have been made, and whose established reputation is well calculated to inspire confidence in their accuracy. A contract for the completion of the entire work has been made with those experienced gentlemen, Messrs. Collins, Chapman, and Co., of the New York canal.

These gentlemen commenced their operations on the first of March last, and since that time they have excavated 483,134 cubic yards of earth, out of 633,358 yards, the estimated quantity: 5694 cubic yards of common rock have been excavated out of 111,000 yards, the estimated quantity: 4445 cubic yards of rock have been excavated in lock-pits, out of 20,000, the estimated quantity. The length of the canal will be 73 feet less than 2 miles: the width will be 50 feet at the bottom, and 197 feet at the top: its depth 42 from the tops of the banks, which are to be two feet above high water-mark: the sides of the banks will be paved with stone.

The locks will be at the lower end of the canal, and will consist of 3 lift locks of 8.62 feet lift each, and one guard lock of the whole depth of the canal. The lift locks will be 190 feet long, by 50 feet wide, in the clear, consequently they will be of a capacity to pass the largest class of steam-boats.

Two dry docks for repairing steam-boats will be constructed by the side of the guard lock. A recess of the size of the locks is to be excavated about midway of the canal, for the convenience of passing large steam-boats.

The time for the completion of the work by the contract is November next, and, from the report of the Board, there seems to be little doubt of its completion within the stipulated

period. The entire cost of constructing this canal will be about 420,000 dollars.

This important work, when finished, will exert such an immediate and powerful influence upon the commercial prosperity of Cincinnati, that no apology is necessary for introducing into this work the foregoing details.

FUTURE IMPORTANCE OF CINCINNATI.

The country bordering upon the two Miamies, that part of Indiana irrigated by Whitewater and the upper branches of the White river, and those parts of Kentucky watered by the Licking and Sandy rivers, constitute the region of country which is *immediately* dependent upon Cincinnati, as its great commercial and manufacturing emporium. This region is unequalled by any in the United States for the growth of wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, and, indeed, all the provision supplies. It includes the iron mines of Brush creek, in Ohio; and of Licking and Sandy rivers, in Kentucky, and also the salt and coal of these two latter streams, together with vast beds of aluminous earth. It abounds in fine oak, locust, and mulberry timber, suitable for ships and steam-boats. Many parts of it are well adapted to grazing; and others peculiarly suited for the growth of those important articles hemp and tobacco. The streams by which it is intersected afford extensive navigation as well as water power for driving machinery—the Ohio river cutting it from east to west, and the Miami canal traversing that portion of it lying between Dayton and Cincinnati. Its healthfulness is proverbial, and its population enterprising and industrious. These constitute a brief enumeration of the more prominent resources of a section of country embracing within its limits 10,000,000 of acres of land, and capable, without equalling the density of many countries of Europe, of sustaining upwards of 3,000,000 of inhabitants. That a country of such magnitude, and of such resources, must give high and permanent prosperity to some point within its limits, is most obvious. A reference to its geographical features will at once indicate Cincinnati as possessing greater local advantages than any other site within this region. In adverting, then, to this interesting point, and examining the reasons for cherishing the belief of its continued prosperity, the first thing that arrests the attention is, the extent, salubrity, and beauty of the plain upon which the city stands—these are unsurpassed upon the Ohio river.

Next follows the cheapness of living, owing to the unrivalled productiveness of the country around in the growth of all the substantial articles of food; its facilities for obtaining iron, coal, lead, hemp, salt-petre, leather, wool, fur, cotton, and other raw materials necessary for manufactures; the extent of water power, which the Miami canal, when completed, will afford upon the city plain; the many diverging channels upon which her manufactured articles may be sent to the surrounding, as well as more distant regions; and, finally, her commercial advantages, arising from a location, which affords great facilities for receiving from abroad, and again distributing the foreign productions of both art and nature.

It is to a partial unfolding of these resources that the rapid growth of Cincinnati, heretofore, may be referred, and from a more perfect developement of the same, that its continued prosperity in wealth and population may be safely predicted. The period is not a remote one when Cincinnati will hold the same rank among the cities of the Union, that the great State, of which she is the ornament, now possesses in the American Confederacy.

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LONDON:

JAMES BULLOCK, PRINTER, LOMBARD STREET, WHITEFRIARS.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS

FROM

VARIOUS WORKS ON THE STATE OF OHIO, AND CITY OF CINCINNATI.

Extracts from a Work entitled, "A Narrative and Statistical View or Picture of Cincinnati in 1815, by Dr. Drake;" from which will be seen the great Improvement that has taken place in that City during the last Ten Years.

PRICES OF LAND.

"THESE have been constantly, though not regularly, increasing ever since the first settlement here. In 1787, John C. Symmes paid to the United States two-thirds of a dollar per acre. Their uniform price, since that time, has been two dollars, except at public auctions, when, from competition, the prices are frequently raised much higher; and, except reserved sections, which were at one time fixed at eight, but afterwards reduced to four dollars.

Within three miles of Cincinnati, at this time, the prices of good unimproved land are between fifty and one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, varying according to the distance. From this limit to the extent of twelve miles, they decrease from thirty to ten. Near the principal villages of the Miami country, it commands from twenty to forty dollars; in remoter situations, it is from four to eight dollars—improvements in all cases advancing the price from 25 to 100 per cent. An average for the settled portions of the Miami

country, still supposing the land fertile and uncultivated, may be stated at eight dollars; if cultivated, at twelve.

Of tracts that have the same local advantages, those alluvial or bottom lands, which have been *recently* formed, command the best price. The dry and fertile prairies are esteemed of equal value. Next to these, are the uplands, supporting hackberry, pawpaw, honey-locust, sugar-tree, and the different species of hickory, walnut, ash, buckeye, and elm. Immediately below these, in the scale of value, is the land clothed in beech timber; while that producing white and black oak chiefly, commands the lowest price of all.

These were not the prices in 1812; the war, by promoting emigration, having advanced the nominal value of land from 25 to 50 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

GRAIN.

The principal kinds are Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley. The first is found on every plantation, but flourishes best in a fertile, calcareous soil; where, with good culture, it will yield from 60 to 100 bushels per acre; but an average crop, for the whole region, cannot be higher than 45. Wheat is raised almost as generally as Indian corn, and is perhaps better adapted to the soil of most parts of the Miami country. Twenty-two bushels may be stated as the average produce per acre, though it sometimes amounts to 40. Its medium weight is 60lbs. per bushel. The bearded wheat, with reddish chaff, seems latterly to be preferred, as least liable to injury from the Hessian fly and weavel. The cultivation of rye is much more limited, as it is only employed in the distillation of whiskey, and as provender for horses. For the former purpose, it is mixed with Indian corn. Its average crop may be estimated at 25 bushels per acre. The common crop of oats is about 35 bushels, and that of barley 30. The latter was not extensively cultivated till since the erection of two large breweries in Cincinnati.

FRUITS.

An extensive variety of excellent apples have been introduced, and succeed well, in the Miami country. As in other parts of the United States, they are occasionally injured by vernal frosts. In the valley of the Ohio this is less frequently

the case than on the uplands. Cyder, of a good quality, is annually made in large quantities. Peaches attain to great perfection, and are found on every farm. Pears, cherries, and plums, of different kinds, are common; some finer varieties of the two latter, however, as well as the apricot and nectarine, have not yet been successfully cultivated. The vine has not been planted for the purpose of making wine; nor has its cultivation in gardens been continued long enough to ascertain whether the soil and climate of this quarter be adapted to its growth.

FLAX AND HEMP.

The first is raised on every farm. It is said not to be so good as that of the Atlantic states. The seed, especially, is inferior, yielding much less oil than the flax-seed of those states. Hemp, a few years since, was cultivated to some extent, and found to succeed well in bottom lands: but from a depression in the price, it is now neglected.

MEADOWS.

These are generally luxuriant. Timothy, red and white clover, and spear-grass, are principally cultivated, and yield a good crop. Two tons per acre are considered the medium produce of the two first. *They* are not found, except when sown; but the latter spring up spontaneously on every farm, after the cultivation of a few years, and afford excellent pasture.

Before the settlement of this country, the woods abounded in grass and herbage proper for the subsistence of cattle, but these have long since disappeared, except in remote situations. In the prairies, however, where the whole energy of the soil is employed in producing grasses and herbaceous plants, instead of trees, the pasture is still luxuriant, and the business of grazing extremely profitable. It is chiefly of Champagne and Green counties that this remark is true. In the former, one hundred thousand dollars, it is estimated, are annually received for fat cattle. The prairies are likewise found to support hogs; which grow and fatten on the numerous fleshy roots with which those tracts abound. Sheep, both domestic and foreign, are already diffused extensively through the Miami country. They are in general healthy, and rather prone to excessive fatness. Their flesh is said to be superior in flavour to that of the sheep of the Atlantic states.

The agriculture of this, as of other new countries, is not of

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the best kind. Too much reliance is placed on the extent and fertility of their fields, by the farmers, who in general consider these a substitute for good tillage. They frequently plant double the quantity they can properly cultivate, and thus impoverish their lands, and suffer them to become infested with briars and noxious weeds. The preservation of the forests of a country should be an object of attention in every stage of its settlement; and it would be good policy to clear and plant no more land in a new country than can be well cultivated.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

A PART of the region watered by the tributary streams of the Great Miama, is in this territory. The portion thus situated is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the state of Ohio; and is separated from the interior settlements of the territory, by a tract not yet purchased of the Indians. It is divided into three counties, Dearborn, Franklin, and Wayne, which extend northwardly from the Ohio river, in the order of this enumeration. The two latter are irrigated by a beautiful stream, called Whitewater. In soil and aspect they may be compared with Preble county, heretofore described. The soil of Dearborn is not so good, except in the vicinity of the Ohio, where, however, it is hilly.

LAWRENCEBURG is the seat of justice of this county. It is situated twenty-two miles from Cincinnati, in the valley of the Ohio, two miles below the mouth of the Great Miami. Having occasionally suffered inundation, it has grown but little; and a new village, called Edinburgh, has been lately laid out on higher ground, about half a mile from the river; but this is not a place of much promise.

BROOKVILLE, the county seat of Franklin, is situated forty miles from Cincinnati, near the junction of the two principal branches of Whitewater. It is a young, but thriving village.

SALISBURY has as yet been the seat of justice in the new county of Wayne; but a village named Centreville, lately laid out, is at present a competitor for that distinction. Each of these county seats has a post-office.

The inhabitants of these counties receive their supplies of foreign goods almost exclusively from Cincinnati; but little mercantile capital being employed at Lawrenceburg, and

there being on the Great Miami no *depôt* of merchandise for that region.

KENTUCKY.

LICKING RIVER originates in the mountains of the south-eastern part of this state, near the source of the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers; and, after meandering about 200 miles, enters the Ohio opposite Cincinnati, where it is eighty yards wide. In spring floods, boats laden with 200 barrels of flour can descend from points that are more than a hundred miles distant from its junction with the Ohio; but for ten months out of twelve its navigation is of little value; and in summer and autumn it is a moderate mill-stream.

That part of Kentucky which lies opposite the Miami country is hilly; the soil is various, but generally second rate; and the population scattered. There are no prairies or bottom lands; mill-streams are neither numerous nor durable; and wells cannot be dug, on account of the limestone rocks, which, except in the valley of the Ohio, are every where found at the depth of a few feet. This tract composes two counties, Boone and Campbell. The seat of justice of the former is fifteen miles south-west of Cincinnati, and seven miles from the Ohio. It is not likely to be a place of any consequence, as in summer and autumn, water, even for domestic use, cannot be had under the distance of two miles.

NEWPORT, the seat of justice for Campbell county, is situated immediately above the mouth of Licking. Its site is extensive, elevated, and beautiful, commanding a fine view both up and down the Ohio river. It is healthy, and affords good well-water at the depth of forty feet. The proprietor of this town is James Taylor, who laid out a few lots in 1791. In 1793, the plan was extended; in 1795, it became the seat of justice; and in 1803 the General Government fixed on it as the site of an arsenal. But notwithstanding its political advantages—proximity to the Ohio and Licking rivers—early settlement and beautiful prospects—this place has advanced tardily, and is an inconsiderable village. The houses, chiefly of wood, are, with the exception of a few, rather indifferent; but a spirit for better improvement seems to be recently manifested. Two acres were, by the proprietor, conveyed to the county for public buildings, of which only a jail has yet been erected. The building of a handsome brick court-house

has, however, been ordered. A market-house has recently been put up on the river bank, but has not yet attracted the attention of the surrounding country. Two acres of elevated ground were designated by the proprietor for a common, but, upon a petition of the inhabitants, the legislature of the state have lately made it the site of an academy, which at the same time they endowed with 6000 acres of land. This land is not productive at present, and the academy is not in operation; but arrangements are made for the erection of a brick school-house, and the organization of a school on the plan of Joseph Lancaster. In this village there is a Baptist and Methodist congregation, but no permanent meeting-houses. It has had a post-office for several years. The United States' arsenal is erected immediately above the confluence of Licking with the Ohio. It consists of a capacious, oblong, two story armory of brick; a fire-proof conical magazine for gunpowder; a stone house for the keeper, and wooden barracks sufficient for the reception of two or three regiments of men; the whole inclosed with a stockade.

COVINGTON is a new town, beautifully situated immediately below Licking river, on the bank of the Ohio. It has just been laid out by J. S. Gano, R. M. Gano, and T. D. Carneal. It is so planned and surveyed, as to make the streets appear to be a continuation of those of Cincinnati. Each block of lots has the advantage of two sixteen feet alleys. Liberal donations for public buildings have been made. The great road to the Miami country, from the interior of Kentucky, from Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas, passes through this place, and will be a permanent advantage. It is in contemplation to connect this place and Newport by a bridge across the mouth of Licking, a work that deserves an early execution.

POSITION, ASPECT, AND ELEVATION.

CINCINNATI, the metropolis of the Miami country, is situated in a gradual bend of the Ohio river, on its northern bank. Its longitude has been determined by Lieut.-Col. Mansfield and M. de Ferrer, who differ only one minute and a half. The average of their results is 7° 24′ 45″ west from Washington city. Its latitude, taking the mean betwixt the observations of the same astronomers, is 39° 6′ 30″ north. It lies, therefore, almost under the meridians of Lexington and

Detroit, and nearly in the same parallel with St. Louis, Vincennes, and Baltimore. By estimation, it is distant, over land, from Pittsburgh, 300 miles—Chillicothe, 94—Detroit, 275—Louisville, 100—and Lexington, 85.

Its site is the eastern part of a tract of alluvial or bottom land, bounded on the north by a chain of ridges, on the west by Mill creek, on the south by the river, and on the east by Deer creek, a brook which originates in the neighbouring uplands. The area of this plain is about four square miles. It is unequally elevated, and the upper and lower tables have received from the inhabitants the names of Hill and Bottom. The latter (gradually widening) stretches westwardly, from the mouth of Deer creek, where it is but 200 feet broad, to the interval lands of Mill creek. Its medium breadth is about 800 feet. The north-west portions of this slip are the lowest. They have been overflown a few times since the settlement of the town, and in March, 1793, the whole of *this* plain was inundated. The Hill rises about fifty feet above the Bottom. The ascent, which is at first steep, soon becomes gradual, and continues for the distance of nearly 1000 feet, when the surface declines gently to the base of the adjoining high lands. The medium breadth of this table is about one mile. Its western portions are uneven, and towards Mill creek descend to the level of the Bottom. On the opposite side of the river, the valley has nearly the same expansion. The ranges of hills bordering these extensive plains, intersect each other in such directions as to compose an imperfect square, through the north-east and south-west angles of which the Ohio enters and passes out. Being variously divided by streams and rivulets, lying at different distances from the town, and having a dense covering of tall trees, these ridges afford a pleasant termination to the view; but the prospect along the river is limited and uninteresting. From Newport, or Covington, the appearance of the town is beautiful; and, at a future period, when the streets shall be graduated from the Hill to the river shore, promises to become magnificent.

For estimating the elevation of Cincinnati and its vicinity above the tide-water of the Atlantic states, we have no better data than the following: In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of roads and canals, it is stated, that Brownsville, on the Monongahela, is 850 feet above the Atlantic ocean. If we allow, in the bed of the river from that town to Cincinnati, a fall of nine inches per mile, we

have, in round numbers, 500 feet for the elevation of this place. The surrounding hills rise about 320 feet higher, and have therefore the altitude of 820 feet. In the report of the Commissioners of the state of New York, the surface of Lake Erie is stated at 525 feet above the tide-water of the Hudson. The central tract, between the Ohio and Erie, is table land, and gives origin to several rivers, which flow in vallies that become constantly deeper as you advance towards their mouths. This will account for their rapidity of current, and cannot be considered an evidence of any extraordinary elevation in that tract. There is reason, however, to believe, that it is more elevated than the hills around Cincinnati, and consequently, that the interior of this state is between 900 and 1000 feet high.

The interior of Kentucky is probably not so elevated; as the back water of the Ohio, in great floods, ascends the rivers of that state more than forty miles, while it does not reach farther up the rivers of this state than ten or fifteen miles. Upon the whole, the medium elevation of the country, on both sides of the Ohio, from Erie to the Cumberland mountains, in the meridian of Cincinnati, may be estimated at 850 feet above the ocean.

GEOLOGY.

THE face of the country around Cincinnati having been depicted in the introductory chapter, the reader is prepared to engage in the examination of its internal structure. If a geologist, at this place, ascend from the surface of the Ohio, when low, to the top of an adjoining hill, he observes, first, a region of tabular limestone and argillaceous slate; then a tract of alluvion, or bottom, composed chiefly of loam and clay; succeeded by a tract of the same kind, but more elevated, apparently more ancient, and consisting principally of gravel and sand; he then arrives at the same kind of calcareous strata exhibited by the bed of the river; which he sees surmounted by a stratum of loam, covered with soil, and supporting occasional masses of granite and other primitive rocks. In attempting to give some account of these strata, the following order will be pursued: I. *Of the limestone formation*—II. *Of the alluvial formation*—III. *Of the argillaceous formation, or the stratum of loam and soil*—IV. *Of the primitive masses.*

I. The calcareous or limestone region under examination is the largest perhaps in the known world. Parallel to the meridian, it extends, with few interruptions, but with considerable variations of character, from the shores of Lake Erie to the southern part of the state of Tennessee, and probably to the cape of East Florida; as Mr. Ellicot informs us that the rocks of the celebrated reef, bordering that promontory, are calcareous. From the Muskingum and Great Sandy on the east, this formation extends westwardly beyond the state of Ohio; but to what distance has not been ascertained. After passing the Great Miami, in this direction, the strata become disjointed, and lose their continuity, but show themselves, occasionally, even beyond the Mississippi. The lead-mines, in the rear of St. Genevieve, abound in crystallized carbonate of lime; and the strata of the bed of the river, near that town, are said to resemble those of Cincinnati, except that they contain a notable proportion of chert or petrosilex.

The strata throughout this extensive region agree in having a horizontal position, and in containing marine remains: it is therefore a flœtz, or secondary formation—a vast precipitate from a lake or sea of salt water. To what depth it extends beneath the bed of the Ohio, has not been ascertained. In some parts of Kentucky, perforations in search of salt have been made more than 300 feet deep, without passing through it.

In the qualities and characters of this limestone there is much diversity. At Cincinnati, it is of blue or grayish blue colour; has a coarse grain; receives but an indifferent polish; is of various densities, with the medium specific gravity of 2.65; affords lime of a dark colour, but of sufficient strength; and is in strata from one to eighteen inches thick, which alternate with layers of clay-slate, the argilla fissilis of Turton. This substance, which is in larger quantities than the rocks it separates, has a dull blue colour; breaks into thick irregular fragments; softens and is diffusable in water; effervesces with acids; contains neither sulphur nor bitumen; and has the specific gravity of 2.55. To the south it nearly disappears, and the calcareous strata change their character, passing into the state of marble; large quantities of which are quarried along the Kentucky river. To the east, where the argillaceous strata disappear, the limestone becomes charged with silicious earth, the species of slate called *shivers*

is discovered, and, in advancing a little farther, the transition to sandstone is found to be complete. This takes place before reaching Chillicothe, on the Scioto river. Limestone, however, again shows itself in spots, but with few of the characters it exhibits at Cincinnati. To the north of this town, the argillaceous slate has a great preponderance over the limestone strata; which have in that direction less solidity, and are more abundant in marine remains. This is the case for about fifty miles, when the region of silicious limestone suddenly commences. It appears at first in large quantities, but, on approaching the sources of the Great Miami, it is seldom visible. The prevailing colour of this stone is an ash gray; the proportion of sand or silicious earth is variable; it is frequently soft and crumbling when taken from the quarry, and hardens on exposure to the air; in some places, as at Dayton, it assumes the texture of an indifferent marble; it effervesces with acids but feebly; abounds in nodules of flint; affords white lime by burning; the lamina are generally thicker than those of the Ohio, and are frequently found consolidated into huge masses, which have small irregular cavities, and perpendicular or oblique fissures. An additional distinguishing characteristic is the existence of rapids or cascades in all the streams which flow over it.

BOTANY.

A GENERAL treatise on the vegetable productions of the western part of the state of Ohio, would much exceed the limits of this work, and still more, the knowledge of its author. Nothing further, therefore, will be attempted, than a catalogue of the forest trees, and such herbaceous plants as are deemed useful in medicine and the arts. Many species will unquestionably be omitted; but enough, it is hoped, can be exhibited to prove, that the botanical resources of this quarter are not inferior to those of any other part of the United States.

FAMILIES.	SPECIES.	POPULAR NAMES.
CEPHALANTHUS	occidentalis	*Button tree*
CORNUS	florida	*Dogwood*
———	caudidissima	*Swamp dogwood*
———	alterna	*Alternate-branched ditto*

FAMILIES.	SPECIES.	POPULAR NAMES.
CORNUS	sericea, L.	*Rose or red willow*
PTELEA	trifoliata	*Shrub trefoil*
HAMAMELIS	virginiana	*Witch hazle*
VITIS	vulpina, L.	*Fox grape*
——	labrusca, L.	*Fall grape*
——	serotina	*Winter grape*
HEDERA	quinquefolia	*Ivy*
CEANOTHUS	americanus	*New Jersey tea*
EUONYMUS	carolinensis	*Indian arrow-wood*
——	sempervirens	*Evergreen ditto*
CELASTRUS	scandens	*Staff tree or bittersweet*
LONICERA	virginiana	*Honeysuckle*
RIBES	oxycanthoides	*Gooseberry*
——	floridum	*Black currant*
ULMUS	americana	*Slippery elm*
——	mollifolia	*White elm*
SAMBUCUS	nigra	*Common alder*
——	canadensis	*Red berried alder*
VIBURNUM	prunifolium	*Black haw*
STAPHYLÆA	trifoliata	*Bladdernut tree*
RHUS	radicans, L.	*Poison vine*
——	glabrum	*Sumach*
——	typhinum	*Stagshorn sumach*
——	copallinum	*Lentiscus leaved ditto*
——	suaveolens, L.	*Trifoliate sumach*
ÆSCULUS	flava, L.	*Common or fœtid buckeye*
——	maxima	*Sweet buckeye*
DIRCA	palustris	*Marsh leatherwood*
VACCINIUM	stamineum	*Long leaved viccinium*
LAURUS	sassafras	*Sassafras*
——	benzoin	*Spicewood*
CERCIS	canadensis	*Redbud*
GUILANDINA	dioecia	*Coffee tree*
HYDRANGEA	frutescens	*Mock snow ball*
PRUNUS	virginiana	*Wild cherry*

—— several varieties and perhaps species of plum tree

CRATÆGUS, MESPILUS } five or six species and several varieties of haw

FAMILIES.	SPECIES.	POPULAR NAMES.
PYRUS	coronaria	*Crab apple*
ROSA	parviflora, L.	*Wild roses*
——	lucida, L.	
——	carolina, L.	
——	palustris	*Swamp rose*
RUBUS	fruticosus	*Blackberry*
——	hispidus	*Running blackberry*
——	occidentalis	*Raspberry*
SPIRÆA	opulifolia	*Nine bark*
——	tomentosa	*Downy spiræa*
TILIA	americana	*Black linden tree*
——	pubescens	*Oblique-leaved ditto*
MAGNOLIA	acuminata	*Cucumber tree*
ANNONA	glabra	*Pawpaw, two varieties*
LIRIODENDRON	tulipifera	*Poplar, yellow and white*
BIGNONIA	radicans	*Trumpet flower*
ROBINIA	pseud-acacia	*Flowering locust*
ASCYRUM	hypericoides	*St. Peter's wort*
MORUS	rubra	*Red mulberry*
BETULA	nigra	*Black birch*
—— ALNUS	rubra	*Common alder*
FAGUS	ferruginea, L.	*Beech*
——	castanea, L.	*Chesnut*
CARPINUS	betulus virginiana	*Hornbeam*
——	ostrya	*Hop hornbeam*
JUGLANS	nigra	*Black walnut*
——	cinerea, L.	*Butternut*
——	alba ovata	*Shell-bark hickory*
——	alba minimi	*Pig nut*
——	alba odorata	*Balsam hickory*

There are perhaps other species of this genus, and several varieties, some of which appear to be hybrids.

PINUS ABIES	americana	*Hemlock*
PLATANUS	occidentalis	*Sycamore*
QUERCUS	macrocarpa	*Bur oak*
——	alba	*White oak*

FAMILIES.	SPECIES.	POPULAR NAMES.
QUERCUS	prinos acuminata	*Chesnut oak*
———	prinos monticola	*Mountain chesnut oak*
———	cinerea	*Upland willow oak*
———	tinctoria	*Black oak*
———	falcata	*Spanish oak*
———	coccinea	*Red oak*
CORYLUS	americana	*Hazle nut*
THUYA	occidentalis	*American arbor vitæ*
SALIX	nigra	*Rough barked willow*
———	sericea	*Ozier*
VISCUM	album	*Misseltoe*
XANTHOXYLON	fraxinifolium	*Prickly ash*
SMILAX, four or five species of green briar		
POPULUS	deltoide	*Cotton tree*
———	tremula	*Aspen*
TAXUS	canadensis	*Canadian yew tree*
JUNIPERUS	virginiana	*Red cedar*
ACER	saccharinum	*Sugar tree*
———	glaucum	*Red or water maple*
———	pennsylvanicum	*Mountain maple*
———	negundo	*Box alder*
CELTIS	occidentalis	*Hackberry*
DIOSPIROS	virginiana	*Persimmon*
GLEDITSIA	triacanthos	*Honey locust*
NYSSA	sylvatica	*Sour gum*
FRAXINUS	americana? C.	*White ash*
———	sambuci folia? C.	*Swamp ash*
———	quadrangularis? L.	*Blue ash.*

REMARKS.

I. The foregoing catalogue comprises about sixty genera, and upwards of one hundred species of trees, which are named. If to these we add the different kinds of cratægus, mespilus, prunus, smilax, and other shrubs, which are known to grow in this quarter, but have not yet been scientifically examined, we have, for the forest of the Miami country, more than one hundred and twenty species. Mr. Marshall's Arbustum Americanum contains descriptions of one hundred and five genera, and two hundred and fifty species; from which it appears that the forest of this district produces more than

half the genera, and about half the species, which were by Mr. Marshall known to exist in the United States.

II. Mr. Michaux, as quoted by Dr. Mease, asserts that, in the United States, there are ninety kinds of trees which grow above forty feet in height; in the Miami country, there are about forty-five which attain to that elevation. According to the same authority, there are, in the Union, thirty species which rise above sixty feet; in this quarter, there are at least an equal number which grow to that height. Hence it appears that the soil of this tract is superior to that of the United States generally, for it affords as many trees above sixty feet in height as all the states taken together, while it has only half the number of species.

III. The most valuable timber trees are the white flowering locust, white, black, low-land chesnut and bur oaks, black walnut, wild cherry, yellow poplar, blue and white ash, mulberry, honey locust, shell-bark hickory, coffee nut and beech; all of which, except the first, are common throughout the Miami country. Many other species, such as the sweet buckeye, sassafras, sugar-tree, red maple, linden tree, and box-alder are seldom used for timber, but are of great value in the mechanical arts. Experience has shown that the timber of the western country is softer, weaker, and less durable than that of the Atlantic states; which is no doubt owing to its more rapid growth in a fertile, calcareous soil, and humid atmosphere.

IV. The most elegant flowering trees and shrubs are the following, which excel in the order of their enumeration: dogwood, red-bud, white flowering locust, crab-apple, honeysuckle, black haw, the different species of roses, plums, and haws, the buckeye and yellow poplar: most of which are common, and for that reason are seldom transplanted into our streets or gardens.

V. The beech, white oak, sugar tree, and some kinds of walnut, hickory, and ash, are the most numerous of any trees in the Miami country. The flowering locust, abundant in Kentucky and along the Ohio, is rarely found more than 30 miles north of that river. The chesnut, persimmon, fox-grape, and mountain-chesnut oak are still scarcer. The arbor vitæ, hemlock, yew, mountain maple, red berried alder, and witch hazle, I have only found at the falls of the Little Miami; while the swamp ash, cucumber tree, rose willow, leather

wood, and aspen, seem to be confined to the more northern portions of this tract.

VI. The juglans pacan (a species of hickory), aralia spinosa (angelica tree), and bignonia catalpa (catalpa tree), are common in the Indiana territory as far north as the latitude of Cincinnati, but are not found east of the Great Miami. The white cedar and cypress (cupressus thyoides and disticha) are found on the river Wabash; and the white pine (pinus strobus) is said to be occasionally seen on the waters of the Muskingum; but neither is found in the Miami country. The cane (arunda gigantea) seems not to have at any time grown north of the Ohio, in this state. On the Wabash it is frequently seen, but seldom pushes itself further north than 39°. In the fertile parts of Kentucky, this vegetable, 25 years ago, formed extensive and almost impenetrable brakes, which have long since been devoured by cattle, and at present not a single stalk can be found.

FUEL.

Wood is the chief article of fuel at this place. Beech, ash, hickory, sugar-tree, oak, red maple, honey locust, and buckeye, are most in use. The first, from its excellence and profusion, will long continue to be burnt in larger quantities than any of the others. Many teams are constantly employed in hauling wood into the town from the surrounding hills; but the principal part is rafted and boated down the Ohio and Licking rivers—the channels through which this important article will be mainly received in future.

As no coal has been discovered near to Cincinnati, but little of it is yet consumed here, except by manufacturers, it is brought from Pittsburgh, and sold on the river shore at 10 or 15 cents per bushel. The English chaldrons seem to be unknown in the measure of this article on the Ohio.

MARKETS.

There are two market-houses, and at one or the other of these, fresh meats can be had, except in the midst of winter, on every day in the week but the Sabbath. On the regular market days, however, the shambles are much more abundantly stored, and exhibit beef, veal, pork, and mutton. The last is of superior excellence; the first, though generally good, is said to be inferior in flavour to that of the maritime states, which, if true, is no doubt to be ascribed to a difference in the

mode of fattening. The poultry is fine. The supply of fish is not great, though in the Ohio they are abundant. Perch, pike, eel, yellow-cat, and swordfish are most esteemed—to these may be added the soft-shelled turtle, which is considered a great delicacy. Venison is brought from the woods during the proper season, and bear meat is now and then offered. The quantity of butter and cheese is in general not equal to the demand, and much of both is of an inferior quality, which arises from the want of better dairies, and a greater number of good cows, than have yet been introduced into the fertile pasture grounds of the Miamies. Of vegetables, our markets afford an abundance. Among these are a great variety of fruits, both native and cultivated. Of the former, blackberries, crab apples, pawpaws, fall, winter, and fox grapes, mulberries, plums, wild cherries, cranberries, and the nuts of the walnut, hickory, and chesnut, are the principal. Of the latter may be enumerated many fine varieties of apple, peaches of a delicious flavour, pears, cherries, plums, quinces, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, grapes, and various kinds of fine melons. All the culinary roots, herbs, and pulse, of the middle states, with the sweet potatoe of the south, are plentiful and delicious.

Within four years the prices of many articles in our markets have advanced, which indicates a rate of increase in the population of the town greater than that of the surrounding country. The effect of this will be, an increase in the number of grazing farms, the erection of larger dairies, and the cultivation of more extensive gardens, for the whole of which the vicinity of this place is most eligibly situated.

MANUFACTURES.

It is six years since a manufactory of cotton and woollen machinery was established, in which time 23 cotton spinning mules and throstles, carrying 3300 spindles; 71 roving and drawing heads; 14 cotton and 91 wool-carding machines; besides wool-spinning machinery to the amount of 130 spindles, twisting machines and cotton gins have been made. Plated saddlery and carriage mounting of all kinds, many different articles of jewellery, and silver ware of every sort—after the most fashionable models, and handsomely *enchased,* are manufactured. Swords, dirks, &c. are mounted in any form, and either plated or gilt. Clocks of every kind are made, and watches repaired.

Sills, chimney-pieces, monuments, and, in short, all the varieties of stone-cutting, are executed with neatness and taste. Common pottery, of a good quality, is made in sufficient quantity for home consumption. A manufactory of green window glass and hollow ware is about to go into operation, and will be followed by another of white flint glass the ensuing summer. Clean sand, of a beautiful white colour, has been found in abundance near the mouth of the Scioto; but no clay proper for crucibles has been discovered as yet on the Ohio, and that article has to be brought from the state of Delaware.

The principal manufactures in wood are the following:—sideboards, secretaries, bureaus, and other articles of cabinet furniture; all of which may be had of a superior quality, made either of our beautiful cherry and walnut, or of mahogany freighted up the Mississippi. Fancy chairs and settees, elegantly gilt and varnished. Waggons, carts, and drays, coaches, phaetons, gigs, and other pleasure carriages, trimmed and ornamented. Plane stocks, weavers' reeds, and the different productions of the lathe, comprehending wheels, chairs, screws, &c. The various kinds of coopers' work, for the execution of which a machine has been erected, and is now in full operation. The author of this invention is William Bailey, of Kentucky, who in 1811 obtained a patent. The power is given by one or two horses, which, with a man and a boy, can dress and joint, in a superior manner, the staves necessary for one hundred barrels, hogsheads, or pipes, in twelve hours. It can also be employed in shaving and jointing shingles, with equal advantage. The proprietors of the establishment in this place are making arrangements for the exportation of dressed staves to New Orleans.

To the productions in wood may be added the steam saw-mill, erected on the river bank, below but adjoining the town. The principal building is a strong frame, 70 by 56 feet, and three stories high. The engine drives four saws in separate *gates*, acting at the rate of 80 times in a minute, making the product of each saw about 200 feet of boards an hour. The carriages run upon *cast racks*, are propelled by the improved *short hand*, and *gigged* backwards by *bevel wheels*, in the manner of the best mills. The logs to be sawed are chiefly brought in rafts to the beach, and drawn up the bank and into the mill by power from the engine. Other

branches of business will be carried on in this establishment. The engine is estimated at 20 horse power, and of Evans's patent, except the condenser, which the proprietors have abandoned, as being attended with a degree of trouble and expense altogether disproportionate to its advantage. In place of this, they pour on the waste steam a current of cold water, which, becoming instantly heated, is employed to replenish the boilers. The Steam Mill Company, and Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, have adopted the same alteration, with great success.

There are four cotton spinning establishments, most of them small. The whole contain upwards of 1200 spindles, which are moved by horses. Wool-carding is performed in several places, and an extensive woollen manufactory, designed and calculated to yield 60 yards of broad cloth per day, will be in operation the ensuing winter. It is owned by the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company. The machinery is driven by an engine of 20 horse power. The products of the looms at this place have not been great; but several handsome pieces of carpeting, diaper, plaid, denim, and other cotton fabrics, deserve to be mentioned. Cables, the various kinds of small cordage and *spun yarn*, are made in two extensive ropewalks. The latter has for some years been an article of exportation. Wool hats are not manufactured here; but fur hats, of good quality, are made in such quantities, as to give a surplus for exportation to the Mississippi, where they are exchanged for peltry. The tanning and currying of leather is carried on at six tan-yards in this place and its vicinity; and the manufacture of shoes, boots, and saddlery, is extensive. Skin-dressing in alum is executed with neatness. Trunks covered with deer skin and oil cloth, leather gloves, and a great variety of brushes, are made, of a good quality. Blank books, and all kinds of common and extra binding, are executed with neatness.

The Cincinnati Manufacturing Company have embraced, in their plan, manufactories of white and red lead, of such extent, as will yield six or seven tons per week. The latter is not yet completed; but the former, which is the third that has been erected between the Mississippi and the mountains, is in operation, and produces white lead of an excellent quality. It must indeed be superior to that brought from the Atlantic states, as it has no mixture of *whiting*, with which the im-

ported white lead is always alloyed.* Arrangements for a sugar refinery were made early in the present year; the buildings have been commenced, and the establishment will be in operation in a few weeks. Tobacco and snuff are manufactured in four different shops. Pot and pearl-ash, soap of various kinds, and candles, are made in such quantities as to give a large surplus for exportation.

The rectification of spirit and distillation of cordials, are prosecuted to such a degree as to give an ample supply of the latter for domestic use. But these establishments, both in extent and utility, are eclipsed by our breweries. The first was erected on the river bank, in the lower part of the town, four years ago, and uses the river water; the other was established since, on a smaller scale, and derives its waters from wells and cisterns. The two are calculated to consume annually 30,000 bushels of barley. Their products are beer, porter, and ale, of a quality at least equal to that of the Atlantic states. Large quantities have been exported to the Mississippi, even as far as New-Orleans, the climate of which they are found to bear very well.

The manufacture of flour, at the steam-mill, will be carried on to a great extent. The machinery is all on the plan of Oliver Evans, and driven by an engine of 70 horse power. Four pair of six feet burr stones will be run. Two pair have been in motion for several months, and produce about 60 barrels of flour per day; the whole, when in operation, will, it is expected, afford 700 barrels a week. The flour is generally of a superior quality.

In the year 1814 a mustard manufactory was erected above the town; but has not yet got into such extensive operation as to supersede the importation of that article.

In the fine arts we have not anything to boast; but it is worthy of being mentioned, that all kinds of labelling, sign and ornamental painting, together with the engraving on copper of official and other seals, cards of address, and vignettes, is executed with taste and elegance.

COMMERCE.

Vessels.—Flat bottomed boats, keel boats, and barges, are the vessels in which the commerce of this place has hitherto been carried on. The first will long continue to be employed

* See Cooper's Emporium of Arts and Sciences.

in transporting heavy articles down the Ohio; but the latter, it is probable, will be in a great degree superseded by steam-boats, of which two kinds are coming into use on the western waters. From these inventions the people on this river anticipate many substantial advantages—more, perhaps, than will be realized; but all must admit, that no country on earth, equally fertile with this, can be more benefited by such boats. The reduction of the voyage from New Orleans to Cincinnati from a hundred to thirty days,* is equivalent to an approximation of the two places, or to the annihilation of two-thirds of the distance, and superadds, to the security and abundance of a temperate interior region, the productions of the south, and of all foreign lands.

Exports.—Of these, flour is the chief article, and several thousand barrels are annually exported from the Miami country to New Orleans. After this follow pork, bacon, and lard; whiskey, peach brandy, beer, and porter; pot and pearl ash; cheese, soap, and candles; hemp and spun yarn; walnut, cherry, and blue ash boards; cabinet furniture and chairs; to which might be advantageously added kiln-dried Indian meal, for the West Indies.

Imports.—The different kinds of East Indian, European, and New England goods, with several manufactures of the middle states, are received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, but chiefly from the former. It is not difficult to foresee, however, that at no distant time the ingress of foreign merchandise will be through other channels. A portage of three hundred miles, over high and rugged mountains, must at all times be more expensive than ascending a navigable river five times the distance. Whenever the General Government shall complete the road from the navigable waters of the Potomac to those of the Ohio, the expense of transportation by land will be so far reduced, that factories and other mercantile houses, will perhaps at no distant period be established on the former of these rivers. Should New York execute the canal which it has projected, the metropolis of that flourishing state will probably become one of our inlets for foreign goods. But the great emporium of the western country in future must be New Orleans. To effect this change in the current of importation, but three things are necessary—more extensive and wealthy mercantile houses in that city; an improve-

* Now done in twelve days.—EDIT.

ment in the navigation of the Ohio at the Falls; and an increased number of steam-boats. Even under existing circumstances many articles are brought from thence at a lower price than from the eastern cities; of which coffee, salt fish, claret, and some other wines, copperas, queensware, paints, mahogany, and logwood, may be cited as examples. In addition to these, we obtain from the state of Louisiana, of its productions, sugar and molasses, cotton, rice, salted hides, and some other articles.

Our imports from the Missouri territory are lead, peltry, and skins—from Tennessee and Kentucky, cotton, tobacco, salt-petre, and marble—from Pennsylvania and Virginia, bar, rolled, and cast iron, with several of the manufactures of that metal; millstones, coal, salt, glassware, pine-timber, and plank. Castings of an excellent quality are brought from Zanesville and Brush creek, in this state. And furs are obtained from the waters of the Great Miami, Wabash, and Maumee.

The goods brought for consumption in this quarter are kept in more than seventy shops. Of these about sixty contain dry goods, hard, glass, and queens wares, liquors, and groceries. The others are stores for iron, shoes, and drugs.

Cincinnati was made a port of entry in 1808, but the business of building ships having been discontinued on the Ohio, no vessel has yet *cleared* from this place.

FUTURE CONSEQUENCE.

It will, perhaps, to many persons at a distance, and particularly to those who have not studied our natural and commercial geography, appear altogether visionary, if not boastful, to speak of *cities* on these western waters. Yet it is certain, that those who have contemplated this country with most attention, are strongest in the belief, that many of the villages which have sprung up within thirty years, on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, are destined, before the termination of the present century, to attain the rank of populous and magnificent cities. The grounds which support this prediction are too broad to be travelled over at this time; but it may be rendered plausible in a high degree, merely by a reference to the Mississippi. If we consider the quantity of water discharged by this great river—the vast extent and number of its branches, many of which exceed in length the

largest rivers of Europe—the general direction of the main trunk, nearly from north to south, passing through more than fifteen degrees of latitude, in the temperate zone—the diversities of aspect, and inexhaustible fertility, of the region which it irrigates—the boundless and perennial forests, which, in the east, and in the north, overshadow its sources—the numerous beds of coal and iron which enrich its banks—the reciprocal ties and dependencies, which can never cease to operate, between the inhabitants of its upper and lower portions—the numerous states which will possess in its navigation a common interest, that must for ever constitute a bond of political and commercial amity—we must be convinced, that there is no river on earth of equal importance; or, at least, none on whose countless tributary streams so many millions can subsist.

Of all the ramifications which enter into the composition of this majestic river, the Ohio will unquestionably retain, for ages, the highest rank. What comparison the countries dependent on it will ultimately bear to the Hudson, the Delaware, or Potomac, cannot at this time be determined; but any hypothesis that assigns to the former a decreasing ratio of improvement will be seen to have no foundation; the opinion that these states cannot support even a denser population than any in the east, is altogether groundless; the associations of wildness and ferocity—ignorance and vice, which the mention of this distant land has hitherto excited, must ere long be dissolved; and our Atlantic brethren will behold, with astonishment, in the green and untutored states of the West, an equipoise for their own. Debarred, by their locality, from an inordinate participation in foreign luxuries, and consequently secured from the greatest corruption introduced by commerce—secluded from foreign intercourse, and thereby rendered patriotic—compelled to engage in manufactures, which must render them independent—secure from conquest, or even invasion, and therefore without the apprehensions which prevent the expenditure of money in solid improvements—possessed of a greater proportion of freehold estates than any people on earth, and of course made industrious, independent, and proud—the inhabitants of this region are obviously destined to an unrivalled excellence in agriculture, manufactures, and internal commerce—in literature and the arts—in public virtue, and in national strength.

Where will be erected the chief cities of this promising

land? It may be answered with certainty—on the borders of the Ohio river. They are not likely to become places of political importance, for these must lie towards the centres of the states which this river will divide; but the commercial and manufacturing advantages that exist in lieu of the political, are so much superior, as to justify, in this inquiry, the omission of every town not situated on the Ohio. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville, are the places which at present have the fairest prospects of future greatness. The age of Cincinnati is intermediate to the others. Their population and business correspond at present with the order of their enumeration; but the time is apparently not remote when a different comparative rank will be assigned them. Both Cincinnati and Louisville seem destined to surpass Pittsburgh. To this prediction the inhabitants of that town —for thirty years the *entrepot* of all the Ohio countries—are not expected to assent. It will even be regarded by them as groundless and arrogant; but without stopping to anticipate and repel the charges of self-interest and vain-glory, I shall proceed to a brief exposition of the relative advantages of that town and this. It is well known to all the people of the United States, that for twenty years, both foreign and Atlantic goods, to the amount of several millions of dollars, have been annually waggoned to Pittsburgh, deposited in its warehouses, and shipped in its boats for the country below. The expense of these operations has, of course, been defrayed by the consumers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and the adjoining territories, who have thus made to the prosperity of Pittsburgh a yearly contribution of great value. Hundreds of our merchants were passing, moreover, through this town; and it was early discovered, that, if manufactures were established, it would be possible to dispose of many articles required in the newer settlements below. Hence founderies, glass-houses, breweries, and iron manufactories of various kinds, were erected; and the wares of this "Birmingham of America," superadded to the merchandise of the East, soon spread extensively over our country. During such a period of commercial prosperity, the borough could not but flourish; and were the causes of its growth as permanent as they have been efficient, it would unquestionably retain an enviable superiority. But a change in the current of our importations —such a change as has already begun—must inevitably reduce the ratio of improvement in that place, just as much as

it will be increased by the same cause in Cincinnati, Louisville, and the other towns below. The waggoners employed in the transportation of our merchandise from Philadelphia; the boat builders, and commission merchants; the freighters, and those who manufacture for these populous young states, will no longer receive our specie for their services, and must of course find other employments, or emigrate to other towns. The coal and iron of that place will indeed long continue abundant; but these are easily floated with the current to the towns below; which can thus establish the manufactures dependent on these important articles, with nearly as much facility as they are set up in Pittsburgh—while that town must obtain its cotton and sugar, its hemp and lead, at an expense of freightage, taking these articles together, more than twice as great as that paid by us. The country around that place is, moreover, rugged and sterile, in comparison with that about either Cincinnati or Louisville; and the greatest population it can support will have a correspondent rarity. Pittsburgh, therefore, has not so high a destination as its younger rivals to the westward, but it must for ever maintain a very important and respectable rank.

The chief advantage which Louisville possesses over Cincinnati, is the partial interruption of commerce at that place by the *falls* of the Ohio. The cargoes of boats, when the water is low, are waggoned for two miles round those rapids. This not only gives employment to a great number of hands, but it makes the town one of the heads of navigation—a place of debarkation and deposit—where, of course, an active mercantile business may be done. If these obstructions to the navigation were irremoveable, Louisville would certainly arrive at a very exalted degree of commercial greatness. But the opinion of professional engineers is such as to dissipate much of this interesting prospect. The desired improvement was actually commenced more than a year ago; and although the prosecution of it has been for some time suspended by causes not necessarily connected with the undertaking—there can be no doubt of its being resumed, and finished before the lapse of many years. When this is done, the commercial importance of that town must receive a signal reduction; but still it will possess the peculiar advantage of a site for great water works. It will, moreover, be the emporium of an extensive and fruitful district in Kentucky; for which its situation, on a southern bend of the Ohio, gives it a number

of advantages. Still there are reasons for believing that CINCINNATI IS TO BE THE FUTURE METROPOLIS OF THE OHIO. Its *site* is more eligible than that of most other towns on the river. It is susceptible of being rendered healthier than Louisville, and is extensive enough for a large city. The Ohio bounds it on the south-east, south, and south-west, so that all the streets, if extended, would, at one or both ends, intersect the river within the limits of the corporation. It has, therefore, a great extent of shore, along the whole of which there is not a reef nor shoal to prevent the landing of boats.—Opposite to Broadway is the mouth of Licking; a river, whose navigation will certainly be much improved.—Over the town plat, a canal at some future period may be conducted from the Great Miami, whose waters can, by another canal, be connected with those of the Maumee, and thus secure to us a new and profitable trade with the lakes. —A survey of the Ohio will exhibit to us the important fact, that between Pittsburgh and Louisville there is not a single spot, where a future rival to Cincinnati can be raised up. Finally, by a reference to the map of the Miami country, it may be seen that the river, in approaching Cincinnati from Maysville, which is sixty miles above, runs generally to the north-west; that, after passing the town, it soon alters its course, and flows nearly to the south for more than forty miles; and consequently, that Cincinnati lies in a situation to command the trade of the eastern and western, as well as the interior portions of the Miami country. This is the case for more than thirty miles in those directions; and when the improvement of the roads shall be such as to facilitate intercourse with this place, the power it must exercise over these opposite districts will be still greater. The adjoining parts of Kentucky, although politically disconnected, must long continue to acknowledge their commercial dependence on Cincinnati. Thus it is the permanent mart and trading capital of a tract, whose area equals the cultivable portion of New Hampshire, New Jersey, or Maryland; surpasses the state of Connecticut, and doubles the states of Rhode Island and Delaware taken together—with a greater quantity of fertile and productive soil than the whole combined.

These are some of the local advantages of Cincinnati, and if improved with a spirit, corresponding to their magnitude, its inhabitants cannot fail to realize their most glowing anticipations of future greatness.

Extracts from the Rev. TIMOTHY FLINT'S "Recollections of the last Ten Years passed in occasional Residences and Journeyings in the Valley of the Mississippi."

"ELEVEN years since, this was the only place that could properly be called a town, on the course of the Ohio and Mississippi, from Steubenville to Natchez, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. It is far otherwise now. But even then you cast your eye upon a large and compact town, and extended your view over the river to the fine buildings rising on the slope of the opposite shore, and contemplated the steam-manufactories, darting their columns of smoke aloft. All this moving picture of wealth, populousness, and activity, has been won from the wilderness within forty years. In 1815-16, it contained between eight and nine thousand inhabitants, handsome streets, a number of churches, one a very large one, a very spacious building for a Lancasterian school, and other public buildings, and two commodious market-houses. On the opposite shore rose a considerable village; an arsenal of brick, some handsome mansions, and one or two country-seats, that rose still farther in the distance. The buildings on each side were placed in positions, that displayed them to the best possible advantage, on gentle slopes rising gradually from the shores of the river. While I am writing, it is supposed to contain between sixteen and twenty thousand inhabitants, with the increase of every appendage to city comfort, beauty, and opulence, in more than a commensurate proportion with its increasing population. It is a fund for proud anticipation, to minds that sympathise with the welfare of their country and of man. This great state, which was, within my memory, an unbroken wilderness, is now, at farthest, only the fourth state in the union in point of numbers. There are not, probably, on the earth seven hundred thousand human beings, who in the mass are more comfortably fed and clothed, than the population of this state. I looked upon this fresh and flourishing city, outstretched under my eye, and compared in thought its progress, with that of the imperial Petersburgh—where a great and intelligent despot said, 'Let there be a city,' and a city arose upon a Golgotha, upon piles of human bones and skulls, that gave consistency to a morass. The awe of a numberless soldiery, the concentered resources of thirty millions of slaves,

the will of the sovereign, who made the same use of men that the mason does of bricks and mortar, must all conspire to form a city in that place. Droves of peasants are transplanted from the extremities of Asia to people it. Imperial treasures are lavished to furnish inducements to entice the *noblesse* to build and reside there. A despotic court displays there Asiatic magnificence, and squanders the means of ministering to its caprices and its pleasures. The result of all these concurring causes is the erection of one splendid city in the midst of a desert; and more human beings, probably, perished in this unnatural forcing of a city, than inhabit it at this day.

How different are the fostering efforts of liberty. Sixteen hundred miles from the sea, in half an age, this flourishing and beautiful town has emerged from the woods, and when as old as Petersburgh now is, will probably, in wealth and population, emulate the imperial city. No troops are stationed, no public money lavished here. It is not even the state metropolis. The people build and multiply imperceptibly and *in silence*. Nothing is forced. This magnificent result is only the developement of our free and noble institutions upon a fertile soil. Nor is this place the solitary point, where the genius of our institutions is working this result. Numerous cities and towns, over an extent of two thousand of miles, are emulating the growth of this place. The banks of the Ohio are destined shortly to become almost a continued village. Eleven years have produced an astonishing change in this respect; for at that distance of time, by far the greater proportion of the course of the Ohio was through a forest. When you saw this city, apparently lifting its head from surrounding woods, you found yourself at a loss to imagine whence so many people could be furnished with supplies. In the fine weather, at the commencement of winter, it is only necessary to go to the market of this town, and see its exuberant supplies of every article for consumption, in the finest order, and of the best quality; to see the lines of waggons, and the astonishing quantities of every kind of produce, to realize, at once, all that you have read about the growth of Ohio.

In one place you see lines of waggons in the Pennsylvania style. In another place the Tunkers, with their long and flowing beards, have brought up their teams with their fat mutton and fine flour. Fowls, domestic and wild turkeys,

venison, those fine birds which are here called partridges, and which we call quails, all sorts of fruits and vegetables, equally excellent and cheap—in short, all that you see in Boston market, with the exception of the same variety of fish, and all these things, in the greatest abundance, are here. In one quarter there are wild animals that have been taken in the woods; cages of red-birds and parroquets; and in another, old ladies, with roots, herbs, nuts, mittens, stockings, and what they call 'Yankee notions.' My judgment goes with the general assertion here, that no place, in proportion to its size, has a richer or more abundant market than Cincinnati."

"An astonishing growth of weeds, and tangled vegetation in the inclosed lots and fields, attest the qualities of the soil. There are a great many handsome gardens, neatly laid out, and ornamented with the most vigorous and luxuriant growth of vines, ornamental shrubs, and fruit-trees. As you recede from town and the Ohio bottom, the country becomes agreeably uneven, and undulating, though apparently as rich as the bottom. These elevations are so abrupt and considerable, that you have seldom many houses in view from the same point. Some of the sites for the farms, in the vicinity of the town, are delightfully romantic. The experiment has abundantly verified, that speculation and wealth, without natural advantages, in the United States, cannot force a town. Every thing, with us, must be free, even to the advancement of a town. Nothing will grow vigorously in our land from artificial cultivation, nor unless nature works at the root. If speculation, as is said, founded this flourishing town, it happened for once to select the place, where nature and the actual position of things called for one. It is intermediate between the two Miamies, in the centre of a very rich region of country, where points of river and road communication, from the most fertile districts and remotest sections of the state, terminate. The result demonstrates, that the wonderful improvement of the town only keeps pace with the advancement and cultivation of the country.

The great state, of which this town is the natural, though not the political, metropolis, spreads from the lakes on the north, to the Ohio on the south, on which it fronts for many hundred miles. In the north-west, where it joins Indiana, on Mad river, and on the Scioto, it evidences its proximity to the prairie region of the west. These prairies are but di-

minutive, though fertile, copies of the more western ones. The far greater proportion of this state is thickly timbered with a heavy and deep forest, the classes of whose trees and shrubs have been often described, and are well known. One remark may convey some general idea of the forest. There are very few evergreens, or terebinthine trees, if we except some few cypress trees, and all the trees are deciduous. With the exception, perhaps, of Illinois, this state affords the greatest bodies of good land in America. On its whole wide surface, there is scarcely any land so hilly, sterile, or marshy, as with moderate labour may not be subdued, drained, and cultivated. Toward the north there are indeed extensive tracts of marshy country; but when drained, as they will easily be, they will become the most productive lands. Besides this tract there are no wide morasses, no extensive inundated swamps, no sterile mountains, or barren plains. The whole region seems to have invited that hardy and numerous body of freeholders, that inhabit it, to select themselves moderate, and nearly equal-sized farms, and to dot and intersperse them over its surface. And in respect of the smallness of the farms, the number and equality of them, and the compactness of its population, not confined, as is the case farther west, to the water-courses, but diffused over the whole state, it compares very accurately with its parent, New-England.

To an eye, however, that could contemplate the whole region from an elevated point, it would, even yet, exhibit a great proportion of unbroken forest, only here and there chequered with farms. And yet in the country towns, and better settled districts, any spectacle that collects the multitude, a training, an ordination, an election, the commencement of any great public work, causes a rush from the woods and the forests, which, like the tenanted trees of the poets, in the olden time, seem to have given birth to crowds of men, women, and children, pouring towards the point of attraction. The greater part of the land, in the settled districts, is taken up, as the phrase is. But the population has yet, by no means, advanced towards the density of which it is capable. The gigantic strides, by which this state has swept by most of those that witnessed its birth, seem to justify all the proud anticipations of the most sanguine patriots, and even the turgid predictions of fourth of July orators. If its progress for the future should correspond

with that of the past, in one century it will probably compare with the most populous and cultivated regions of Europe."

"Efforts to promote polite literature have already been made in this town. If its only rival, Lexington, be, as she contends, the Athens of the west, this place is struggling to become its Corinth. There were, eleven years since, two gazettes, and two booksellers' shops, although, unhappily, novels were the most saleable article. The rudiments of general taste, were, however, as yet but crude and unformed. The prevalent models of grandeur, beauty, and taste, in composition and style, were those that characterized fourth of July orations, in the first years of our Independence."

"Every new inspection of the town, and every excursion in its vicinity, gave me more imposing views of its resources and anticipations. Improvements are rising every day. Carpenters, masons, boat-builders, mechanics of all descriptions, were numerous, and found ample occupation, and there were daily calls for more.

In making remoter journies from the town, beside the rivulets, and in the little bottoms, not yet in cultivation, I discerned the smoke rising in the woods, and heard the strokes of the axe, the tinkling of bells, and the baying of dogs, and saw the newly arrived emigrant either rearing his log cabin, or just entered into possession. It has afforded me more pleasing reflections, a happier train of associations, to contemplate these beginnings of social toil in the wide wilderness, than, in our more cultivated regions, to come in view of the most sumptuous mansion. Nothing can be more beautiful than these little bottoms, upon which these emigrants, if I may so say, deposit their household goods. Springs burst forth in the intervals between the high and low grounds. The trees and shrubs are of the most beautiful kind. The brilliant red-bird is seen flitting among the shrubs, or, perched on a tree, seems welcoming, in her mellow notes, the emigrant to his abode. Flocks of parroquets are glittering among the trees, and gray squirrels are skipping from branch to branch. In the midst of these primeval scenes, the patient and laborious father fixes his family. In a few weeks they have reared a comfortable cabin, and other out buildings. Pass this place in two years, and you will see extensive fields of corn and wheat; a young

and thrifty orchard, fruit-trees of all kinds, the guaranty of present abundant subsistence, and of future luxury. Pass it in ten years, and the log buildings will have disappeared. The shrubs and forest trees will be gone. The Arcadian aspect of humble and retired abundance and comfort, will have given place to a brick house, with accompaniments like those that attend the same kind of house in the older countries. By this time, the occupant, who came there with, perhaps, a small sum of money and moderate expectations, from humble life, and with no more than a common school education, has been made, in succession, member of the assembly, justice of the peace, and finally, county judge. He has long been in the habit of thinking of a select society, and of founding a family. I admit, that the first residence among the trees affords the most agreeable picture to my mind; and that there is an inexpressible charm in the pastoral simplicity of those years, before pride and self-consequence have banished the repose of their Eden, and when you witness the first struggles of social toil with the barren luxuriance of nature."

"At a small town at the mouth of Kentucky river, I crossed into that state. I had for some part of the day's ride, for a companion, a very interesting young man from Suabia, in Germany. Highly gifted and educated, he entertained and expressed very different views of this country from those of most of the European travellers of this class that we find here. Neither given to indiscriminate praise nor censure, he saw and admitted how different an asylum these free and fertile regions offered to his poor countrymen, from the overpeopled and oppressed countries of Europe."

"You will no where see fairer and fresher complexions, or fuller and finer forms, than you see in the young men and women, who are generally exempted from the necessity of labour. They have a mild and temperate climate, a country producing the greatest abundance, and sufficiently old to have possessed itself of all the comforts of life. The people live easily and plentifully, and on the "finest of the wheat." The circumstances, under which they are born, tend to give them the most perfect developement of person and form. It struck me, that the young native Kentuckians were, in general, the largest race that I had seen. There was obvious, at once, a considerable difference of manners between the people of this

and the opposite states, that do not possess slaves. The villages are full of people, that seem to have plenty of leisure. The bell of the court-house—for their villages were generally destitute of a church—would, on a half hour's previous notice, generally assemble a full audience, to what is here technically called 'a preaching.' It was easy to see, in the complexion, manner, and dress of the audience, a greater exemption from personal labour, than I had witnessed elsewhere. Striking marks of rustic opulence appear impressed upon every thing here. There is a great difference in the manners of the taverns here, from those of the Atlantic towns. The public houses assemble a great number of well-dressed boarders, townsmen, and strangers. The meals are served up with no small degree of display and splendour. The lady hostess is conducted by some dandy to her chair, at the head of the table, which seems to be considered a post of no small honour, and which she fills with a suitable degree of dignity."

"The ease and opulence, that are so visible in the appearance of the people, are equally so in the houses, *their appendages*, and furniture. Travelling through the villages in this fertile region, where the roads are perfectly good, and where every elevation brings you in view of a noble farm-house, in the midst of its orchards, and sheltered by its fine groves of forest and sugar-maple trees, you would scarcely realize, that the first settlers in the country, and they men of mature age when they settled in it, were, some of them, still living. Every thing is young or old only by comparison. The inhabitants, who are more enthusiastic and national than the other western people, and look with a proud disdain upon the younger states, designate their own state, with the veneration due to age, by the name of 'Old Kentucky.' To them it is the home of all that is good, fertile, happy, and great. As the English are said to go to battle with a song extolling their roast beef, instead of saying their prayers, so the Kentuckian, when about to encounter danger, rushes upon it, crying, 'Hurrah for old Kentucky.' Every one in the western country has heard the anecdote, that a methodist preacher from this state, in another state, was preaching, and expatiating upon the happiness of heaven. Having gradually advanced towards the cap of his climax, 'In short,' said he, 'my brethren, to say all in one word, heaven is a Kentuck of a place.'"

"When the first emigrants entered this country, in its surface so gently waving, with such easy undulations, so many clear limestone springs and branches, so thickly covered with cane, with pawpaw, and a hundred species of flowering trees and shrubs, among which fed innumerable herds of deer, and buffaloes, and other game, as well as wild turkeys and other wild fowl, and this delightful aspect of the country directly contrasted with the sterile regions of North Carolina, which they had left, no wonder that it appeared to them a paradise. I was much amused to see the countenances of some of the hoary patriarchs of this country, with whom I staid, brighten instantly, as they began to paint the aspect of this land of flowers and game, as they saw it when they first arrived here. Enthusiasm and strong excitement naturally inspire eloquence, and these people became eloquent in relating their early remembrances of the beauty of this country. Indeed, the first settlement of the country, the delightful scenes which it opened, the singular character of the first adventurers, who seem to have been a compound of the hero, the philosopher, the farmer, and the savage; the fierce struggle, which the savages made to retain this delightful domain, and which, before that struggle was settled, gave it the name of 'the bloody ground,'—these circumstances, conspire to designate this country, as the theatre, and the time of its settlement, as the period, of romance. The adventures of Daniel Boon would make no mean show beside those of other heroes and adventurers. But although much has been said in prose, and sung in verse, about Daniel Boon, this Achilles of the west wants a Homer, worthily to celebrate his exploits.

In my whole tour through this state, I experienced a frank and cordial hospitality. I entered it with a share of those prejudices, which I had probably fostered unconsciously. I was aware how strongly they existed in the minds of the people, with regard to the inhabitants of the north. The general kindness with which I was every where received, impressed me so much the more forcibly, for being unexpected. The Kentuckians, it must be admitted, are a high-minded people, and possess the stamina of a noble character. It cannot be said correctly, as is said in journals and geographies, that they are too recent and too various in their descent and manners, to have a distinct character as a people. They are generally of one descent, and are scions from a noble stock—the descendants from affluent and respectable planters from Virginia

and North Carolina. They are in that condition in life, which is, perhaps, best calculated to develope high-mindedness and self-respect. We aim not in these remarks at eulogy, but to pay tribute where tribute is due."

PROGRESS OF THE WEST.

[From No. I. of the Western Quarterly Review.]

"At the next census our numbers will probably exceed four millions. Ohio is estimated to contain, at present, between eight and nine hundred thousand inhabitants, and will then contain a million. The lady, in whose house we write these remarks, is a young and fresh looking woman, and she remembers, when they were but six framed houses in Cincinnati. It contained last winter, as ascertained by actual enumeration, sixteen thousand two hundred inhabitants. It has a great many neat houses, and a few gardens, which will bear a proud comparison with any that we have seen. Nearly two hundred houses were built the last season, and yet, as we know to our cost, not a house is to be rented. We have a great collection of enterprising mechanics spreading the products of their industry up and down our almost interminable streams. Turn a hungry army loose among us, and if they have money in their pockets, it will be their own fault if they have not plenty of pork and flour. Nearly one hundred and fifty steam-boats ply on our waters. An Atlantic cit, who talks of us under the name of backwoodsmen, would not believe that such fairy structures of oriental gorgeousness and splendour, as the Washington, the Florida, the Walk in the Water, the Lady of the Lake, &c. &c., had ever existed in the imaginative brain of a romancer, much less that they were actually in existence, rushing down the Mississippi, as on the wings of the wind, or ploughing up between the forests, and walking against the mighty current 'as things of life,' bearing speculators, merchants, dandies, fine ladies, every thing real, and every thing affected, in the form of humanity, with pianos, and stocks of novels, and cards, and dice, and flirting, and love-making, and drinking, and champagne, and on the

deck, perhaps, three hundred fellows, who have seen alligators, and neither fear whiskey nor gunpowder. A steamboat, coming from New Orleans, brings to the remotest villages of our streams, and the very doors of the cabins, a little of Paris, a section of Broadway, or a slice of Philadelphia, to ferment, in the minds of our young people, the innate propensity for fashions and finery. Within a day's journey of us, three distinct canals are in a respectable progress towards completion. Two will probably be finished this summer. The very thought of either would have been rejected as a moonshine speculation, at the close of the revolutionary war, when contemplated as the work of the whole nation. The Erie canal, taking the freshness of the country through which it is located into view, is a project absolutely stupendous. But twenty years ago, and nine-tenths of the route was an unbroken wilderness. Scarcely have log cabins sprung up among the trees, when a survey is made for a canal 320 miles in length, and with 1185 feet of lockage. It will stretch along from hill to hill, through forests as old as the world, uniting the limpid waters of the lake with those of the Gulf of Mexico on the one hand, as they are already united with the Atlantic on the other. One hundred and sixteen miles are contracted to be finished this year. The prospect is, that the whole will be finished in 1830, at an expense of between three and four million dollars. The Miami canal, terminating at this town, is 67 miles in length; will cost between 6 and 700,000 dollars; has 300 feet of lockage, and will open the greater part of its extent to boats this summer, and is expected to connect the waters of Mad river with the Ohio next season. Cincinnati will soon be the centre of the 'celestial empire,' as the Chinese say; and instead of encountering the storms, the sea sickness, and dangers of a passage from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic, whenever the Erie canal shall be completed, the opulent southern planters will take their families, their dogs and parrots, through a world of forests, from New Orleans to New York, giving us a call by the way. When they are more acquainted with us, their voyage will often terminate here.

The whole country above, below, and on all sides, is on a march of improvement, of which this is a fair sample. We have twice travelled through the state of Ohio from Wheeling to Cincinnati, an extent of between two and three hundred miles. We have travelled in no part of the United States.

with more pleasure. The aspect of the country is charming, with the pleasant alternations of fertile valleys, and cultivated hills, dotted with a number of considerable towns and pleasant villages, and sprinkled with a succession of many stone and brick houses, not of the most beautiful architecture to be sure, but evidencing abundance and comfort. We could hardly bring ourselves to realize, that the country through which we passed, in a line of mail stages, was scarcely twenty years old. The noble national road is completed in many places, and you see hosts of the labourers at their work upon it. The taverns are every where excellent. The abundance of the table would dine a file of soldiers, after the guests had risen. The load of eatables, with which the table groans, is universally surmounted with fowls, killed after your arrival, and no doubt from patriotism, placed before you in the form of a spread eagle. You regale on old fashioned apple-pies, and, for the exhilaration of the true sons of the west, two decanters of the 'native' nod at each other from either end of the table. All this, except in the towns, where they have learned the vile city tricks of bills, costs you twenty cents. Except in possessing greater abundance, and something less of puritanism, Ohio is now what Massachusetts was thirty years ago. The ladies wear caps after the same fashion, The bed linen has the same fragrant and home made smell. and the women that attend, are officiously kind, and almost to a fault. A man who would impose upon their efforts to please, merits the stocks. A stray Atlantic city dandy sometimes exercises this inhumanity, and makes the landlady blush, that, after she has done all she can, she cannot please the thing."

A Table, shewing the number of inhabitants from each of the States, Kingdoms, and Counties. (From the Cincinnati Directory for 1825.)

Pennsylvania	394	France	19
New Jersey	337	Switzerland	17
New York	233	District of Columbia	11
England	192	South Carolina	10
Massachusetts	184	North Carolina	7
Ireland	173	Tennessee	3
Maryland	170	Indiana	2
Connecticut	143	Michigan Territory	2
Virginia	113	Prussia	2
Germany	62	Holland	2
Ohio	52	Portugal	2
Kentucky	42	Austria	1
Scotland	39	Denmark	1
Vermont	36	Poland	1
Delaware	32	St. Domingo	1
New Hampshire	30	Georgia	1
Maine	28	Sweden	1
Wales	21		
Rhode Island	20	Unknown	43

The above table is a tolerable correct basis on which we may calculate the origin of the citizens of this city (with a few exceptions), the principal one of which is, that a greater proportion of the females are natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, than appears from this table, and consequently a greater proportion of the children and youth who are natives of this city, are the descendants of the emigrants from those states.

This is obvious, from the fact, that more of the emigrants from those states, moved here with families, than those from the northern states, or from Europe.

THE END.

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